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## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

### BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE NORTH.

(12th June.)

In Shanghai, the question of banking institutions seems to overshadow all others. Whether it is because the Chinese banks there are less trustworthy than they are in Hongkong or not we are not in a position to say, but this much we do know, that one seldom hears of fraudulent transactions, suspensions or anything of a similar character in this Colony, at least, not on the scale which seems to prevail in the Northern Settlement. The *Mercury* of Shanghai is usually very hot in the pursuit of native banks which have made defalcation in respect of their funds and once again our contemporary has been having a fling at the Chinese banking institutions in the North. It remarks, with justice, that for many months the foreign bankers, merchants, and newspapers in China have been urging upon the Chinese Government the necessity for controlling in some effective way the operations of native banks, of which such a large number has recently sprung into being, some with considerable capital and more or less guaranteed thereby against the difficulties and dangers which the foreign banking and mercantile community has foreseen must inevitably overtake the less satisfactory of these concerns by reason of their inadequate resources, and other deficiencies, especially the deficiency of ready money with which to meet the notes put into circulation to amounts exceeding enormously the very maximum available funds within their call. It has long been prophesied that the smash must come sooner or later, and better sooner than later most competent judges would be inclined to think. Apparently the beginning of the smash has come. On the last day of May the Hsin yi Bank—suspended payment, and round its doors could be seen a crowd of depositors, some of obvious wealth, others of the better middle class, and still others of a lower order, clamouring for their money and far from satisfied with the brief notice posted on the door to the effect that though business would be suspended for a few days it was hoped that the doors would be opened again shortly. The latter half of the information appeared to afford cold comfort, nor were the depositors particularly impressed when informed that the bank's affairs had been put in the hands of the Taotai and the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. In the absence of official receivers and officials of that type in China overburdened taotais and gentlemen whose interests are as manifold as must be those of the Chairman of Chamber of Commerce, interests indeed so wide that they may possibly include the defaulting or embarrassed concern itself, are, we suppose, the only possible resources in emergencies of this kind, but the arrangement can hardly be considered satisfactory and only serves to emphasize the necessity for more effective Government control and resource in the new conditions of business and commercial life obtaining in China to-day. Our contemporary proceeds to say that in the banking world, such conditions are the root of the whole matter—effective Government control. If that were established, and if there were adequate legal remedy for those damaged by breach of properly-framed banking laws, there would be an end to the growth of mushroom banks and to the humiliating experience which many of us have undergone in recent months of having our bank notes refused, not because they were forged, but because they were issued by institutions with no adequate security behind them. As far as the journal in question could learn at the time of writing the collapse in the present instance was due entirely to the issue of "whin-plasters" not to any defalcations or misadventures on the part of any officer of the bank, and thus the incident is simply the Q.E.D. at the tail of the long theorems, propounded so ably and so often by the local foreign Chamber of Commerce, the China Association, the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, by scores of well-known merchants and financiers, and, not least, by every journal of a responsible character on the China Coast, or indeed throughout the Far East. It may be (continues the *Mercury*) that this is but the beginning of a serious crisis, though we hope it is not. It is urged in defence of the bank, that the actual state of its reserves against note issues was made public by a dismissed employee and that had this person been less bitter and more discreet no insecurity would have been felt and the bank's business would have continued without what we will hope is to be only interruption. Unfortunately, bank depositors are but human, as are dismissed employees; and as soon as the breath of suspicion stirs they begin to look out for themselves; and it is quite certain that whether this special form of undue publicity is adopted, or not, a bank, or any other form of commercial institution, must eventually find itself in difficulties if, whether the public knows it or not, it cannot take up its paper. It is greatly to be feared that the incidents referred to will not remain conspicuous for their singularity, for disappointment, beguets distrust, which is the mother of panic, and it will need cool heads and a lot of ready cash to avert a crisis, for there is serious ground for believing that several

of these new institutions are far from being, whatever may be their name, "true and righteous" altogether.

### THE STUDY OF ENGINEERING.

(14th June.)

One of the principal faculties in the University of Hongkong—whose establishment is now, we may say, assured—will be that of engineering and it is interesting to note how the Chinese themselves appreciate the value of a foreign training in the theory and practice of this art. Recently a reception was given at the Imperial Polytechnic College, which was formerly known as the Nanyang College, to His Excellency Jeme Tien-yew, Engineer-in-chief of the Peking-Kalgan railway, in recognition of his appointment to the post of Inspector of the Shanghai-Feng-ching railway. His Excellency Tuan Fang took a prominent part in the proceedings, but it is with the lecture delivered by H.E. Jeme that we are concerned. Referring to the fact that less than a century has elapsed since George Stephenson built his first successful railway, the lecturer remarked: "It must be remembered that the engineers at that time and even much later had great difficulties in obtaining the right of way in the same manner as when we first began railways in China. But now China seems to wake-up as if from a dream to cry everywhere for railways; and it is a pity that although railway building in China began over twenty years ago we scarcely have any Chinese Engineers of any repute. But I am happy to say that it was only a few days ago that the auspicious day came, which was the day of opening the Shanghai-Feng-ching Railway, the first but one railway, completed, and built solely by Chinese Engineers with purely Chinese money. It must be gratifying to those who took part in the building of it, I therefore, earnestly hope that these students now before us, trained under the able guidance of H. B. Tang and taught by these experienced professors here, especially those foreign professors, will in due course become famous engineers after their return from abroad, and do credit to themselves, to this college and to this country." Of course, these are in the main generalities, but what we rejoice to see is the spirit of fairness exhibited towards foreign instructors. While the Chinese are not willing that foreign syndicates should be entrusted with the construction and control of Chinese railways they have no objection to Chinese students receiving all the knowledge possible at the hands of Western professors. Which is exactly what the University of Hongkong is intended to provide. Another question, which was raised by Mr. V. K. Hsu, who was responsible for the construction of the Shanghai-Feng-ching railway, had reference to the inauguration of an engineering association in China. Such a project is of distinct importance to those interested in the advance of engineering knowledge among the students who devote their studies to the understanding of technical details of mechanical engineering. Mr. Hsu in this connection said: "His Excellency Tang would like to see established an engineering association in China, and he fervently hopes that H.E. Jeme will come to the front to be its founder, as his abundant experience would ensure its sound organization. At the present time China has various sorts of associations, such as educational, commercial and agricultural, but no engineering one has yet been found. As you know Chinese workmen have small chance of becoming educated on technical lines, and therefore engineers should establish an association and issue various kinds of magazines. No doubt Chinese industry would be greatly improved. Moreover, the Chinese workmen can endure hardship, and still keep good natured, their only defect is that they do not study and consequently rarely distinguish themselves in engineering throughout their lives. For this reason people generally consider them very low grade and even they themselves acknowledge it. With regard to the idea of an association I should say that H.E. Tang's proposal is a burning necessity in order to raise the standard of our industrial life." Little insight is to be gained from that statement as to the precise form and character which such an association would take, but the fact that it should be thought of at all is a hopeful sign of the times and another indication of the energy of the progressive Chinese in grappling with the subject of engineering as a whole. Now we come to the question of what an engineering school should be. And here we may expect that the remarks of Professor Charles J. Porter will be received with attention by those who look with favour on the establishment of such a department in the prospective University of Hongkong. The Professor limited his remarks to the relation between a technical school and the engineering profession. Many students, he said, especially Chinese students, both here and abroad, feel that when they have completed their course of study and obtained their diplomas they are already made competent engineers capable of holding a position of responsibility. This is a fallacy, a very great one, and the sooner you students of engineering realize it, the sooner will you become engineers. No engineering college, either here or abroad, no matter what its name or reputation, can hope to make a man an engineer. What then, you ask, is the use of an engineering college and why should you give valuable time to it when after all it is not going to make an engineer of you. An engineering school does not make engineers but it makes the material of which engineers are made. Its object and its purpose is to train you to think and to teach

you the language of engineering. When you graduate you should feel not that you finished your course but that you have just begun it. We prepare you to begin. By teaching you the language of mathematics and engineering we put at your command all the great wealth of scientific literature. Where, in the pursuit of your profession, you come to a new problem you are prepared to read what men of experience have done in similar circumstances and to profit by their example. Your whole life should be a continual study. A competent engineer is not made; he makes himself. The time that you can call yourselves engineers may come soon; it may never come; it all depends on yourselves. With these remarks of Professor Porter the most superficial mind will agree. We believe, however, that Hongkong and Canton breed that class of student who is not merely content to imbibed the general principles of engineering but has in addition the will to test those principles in practical work. A few years will show how far that view and belief can be substantiated.

### PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE.

(15th June.)

In another column we gave an account, in brief form, of a new scheme which is intended to benefit the traveller of moderate means who is unable to afford the expense of a first-class passage to England by the regular mail liners and yet is not inclined to forego the companionship of his social equals by secluding himself in the steerage. Personally we do not consider it matters much one way or another whether a man travels first-class or in the stoke-hold so long as he reaches his destination, although, of course, the pleasures of luxury, prompt attendance, and the free run of a well-appointed mail-boat are undeniable. But after all the object of the average traveller is to get there, and it is really no disgrace to economize although that does not mean to say that many people do look upon it in that light. No doubt it is pleasant to travel comfortably and in agreeable company by the mail lines to Europe, by the C. P. R. or Pacific Mail boats to America or by the Siberian railway, but when all is said and done a passenger on these ten thousand ton steamers is pretty much of a nonentity and merely a medium for the transference of hard cash to the stewards in the shape of tips. In the case of the new service to which we have alluded, the idea is to provide passages for first-class travellers only, at a rate which compares more than favourably with the charges made for second-class passengers on the principal overseas liners. The *Sigurn*, a steamship of some 5,000 tons, is the tangible token that the service has been inaugurated, but at present the scheme is in the nature of an experiment, a feeler, to discover whether there is really a popular demand for such a service. If the idea proves successful then the line will become an established fact and it is said that special vessels will be built to meet the requirements of the travelling public. The fact that these steamers will carry only one class of passengers, who will share and share alike, enjoy equal advantages and be, presumably, of the same station in life should be welcome to those who detest the condescension and patronage which occasionally fall upon those who travel at the inferior rates on the main lines. It cannot be said that £35 for a first-class passage by a vessel belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London is too much for a journey to the old country and so far as we can make out the reduced rate is only rendered possible by a mutual arrangement entered into between that company and the Shire line. Indeed, if the accommodation for passengers is limited to fifty it seems to us that the united fares will just about meet the Suez Canal charges, and leave a trifle over for the cost of the stewards. One is inclined to wonder whether in this new scheme we do not see an attempt to solve the problem of the shipping conference—that biggest of Singapore journalists. If so then doubtless our *confreres* in the Southern Settlement will rejoice with exceeding gladness and great joy, for in a recent issue the *Singapore Free Press* waxed so eloquent on the subject of shipping rings that it advocated punitive measures. "The whole trade of the Colony is taxed that a few firms, including foreigners, may receive a bribe not to compete with the Ring. This is plain language, but as the trade of the Colony has to fight for its very existence over this matter of preferential rebates, 'off with the gloves!'" That is the sort of way in which our contemporary refers to the question, and it will be interesting to see how it takes this new departure from the beaten track. For ourselves, what we should like to see is a fight to the finish for passengers from Hongkong to London. In such a case it is just possible that the competing lines might actually go the length of subsidising the willing traveller to journey by their particular boats, and we should then see such an exodus of Britishers bound for Europe as would cast the annual American invasion into dark and gloomy shades. Then it might be possible for some who have long dreamt of a trip to the homeland to realise their ambition. But, of course, that is all an idle fancy and we must be content with small comforts and be thankful for what the gods provide. At the same time, if this project of providing first-class accommodation for those who prefer it on intermediate boats at moderate rates proves the success which we feel convinced it will attend, the venture, we have no reason to believe that other shipping companies will not enter into the game of beating my neighbour. If we are to accept the views of Mr. Thomas Suberlin—

which we do—that the cost of a passage from London to China works out at the "parliamentary" train rate of a penny a mile for first-class passengers, what is the mileage cost of an exclusive class rate by the Shire line? As a matter of fact to paraphrase an old maxim, it is not the pennies that count but the sum total which runs into pounds sterling. The people to benefit by the low passage rate introduced by the joint owners of the *Sigurn* are not those resident in the Far East—at least this year; for it is safe to say that intending travellers to Europe during the present season have long since made certain of their berths by the regular mail steamers, the English, German, French and Japanese lines. And in the case of those who are on holiday bent they are certain to have booked return passages. So that it is not until next year that the real effect of the scheme in question will be appreciated. For that reason it is to be hoped that should the expectations of the promoters not be realised at the outset by a plethora of applications for cabins, they will not give way to the apparent implication that the demand they believed to exist was really non-existent. The trial must be over an extended period if it is to be a trial worthy of the name, and experience will show, unless we are vastly mistaken, that the enterprise of the Shire line will be adequately rewarded. At all events, we can only welcome any arrangement which has for its object the cheapening of passenger rates from the Orient to Europe and trust that this venture is the precursor of cheaper cable rates between the mother country and the colonies.

### DOWN ON THE MAGPIE.

When a notice is issued by the Colonial Secretary's Department by the authority of His Excellency the Governor requesting all holders of game licences to destroy magpies whenever opportunity offers, "with a view to preserving song-birds in this Colony," the most enthusiastic supporter of the high Government officials must sadly admit that there must be exceedingly little business of a public character to transact. Such a notice appearing in the *Government Gazette*, where nobody would have seen it, and where it would have remained in sweet oblivion had it not been rescued by the press, certainly throws a lurid light on the activities of the Government. We had been under the impression that the Department was so busily engaged in grappling with the railway problem, so deeply immersed in the intricacies of the opium question, so profoundly absorbed in subsidiary coinage calculations, and so keenly intent in an endeavour to make both ends meet and save the Colony from financial disaster that it had no time left for the consideration of such pettifoggish, trivial and "ridiculous" matters as the habits of the irrepressible magpie. But it appears that in its grandiose anxiety to preserve the amenities of the Colony, the Government is determined to suppress, banish and exterminate and generally to annihilate the detestable ruffian who defies the law by encroaching on the eggs of the Colony's song birds. Never since the days of that historic gentleman the jackdaw of Rheims has there been such a bold jape as this of the magpie of Hongkong. The archbishop was content merely to curse with bell and candle that arch-ruff who went off with the episcopal ring, but by order of the Government a general licence to commit culpable homicide has been given against the miserable magpie. His days are numbered—in the land; no more will he be allowed to cock his impudent tail and wink his shameless eye, or exhibit his brazen insolence in the face of a long enduring public. The fiat has gone forth that he has to go, and his departure will be hastened with a dum-dum bullet if he leaves the warning unheeded. To think that in the midst of the stupendous labours of the Government officials the common of garden magpie should so thrust forward his lawless beak that state affairs are absolutely dislocated is to think the unthinkable. Long have we wondered what was the cause of that wild and worried look on the countenances of official members of the Legislative Council. Now and again we attributed it to the hanky-panky tricks of the Crown Agents or the delinquencies of that office boy who, as we showed on a previous occasion, is largely responsible for the publication of the *Government Gazette*. But it was neither of these things—it was that infernal magpie. It is because of our real and declared sympathy with the Government officials in their woes and tribulations, that we shout "d bas the magpie!" Just precisely what he has been doing of late we are not in a position to tell, but this much is certain, he has been disturbing that spirit of restful repose which is the supreme characteristic of the properly-moulded, highly-trained and truly distinguished civil servant. Now, if there is one thing more than another that arouses a saint's cholera it is the intrusion of such purely extraneous subjects as magpies and, we believe, reporters. No doubt in the divine wisdom of providence there is some sort of use of these latter-day demons, but not in Hongkong. And as it is not yet legal to boot or shoot the newspaper men at sight, the Government have adopted the next best alternative and ordered a general massacre of the magpies, so that brethren of our kidney are temporarily safe. Candidly, such a notice as that appearing in the *Gazette* does smack of infantile fatuity, and tends to reduce the purpose of the *Gazette* to a *reductio ad absurdum*. Granted that the magpie is a born bandit and a flagrant, blatant freebooter, is he the only one of the kind? Have the song birds, whose carollings charm the official ear, no other enemies to fear? And is it not one of the vile depredations of nature that all animal

and bird life is instinctively guided to guard against their natural foes? Why, then, should the Government rush so desperately to the rescue of the song birds which are probably well able to protect themselves and their young? The probability is that if the magpies were exterminated the consequent increase in the number of song birds would be far worse in its effects so far as the agriculturist and gardener are concerned than the Government could imagine. The magpie is not wholly devoted to the ravishing of the nests of song birds. He is also given to putting in his spare time as a public scavenger, and as such has a claim on the Government. He is practically omnivorous we are told on the authority of a well-known naturalist, so that if an egg comes his way now and again he accepts it as a blessing from heaven. The real harrier of birds nests—songsters or otherwise—is not the magpie so much as it is the small boy acting on instructions. Any evening couples of these young rascals can be met on the higher levels carefully scanning the trees for birds' nests. When the nests are located an opportunity is sought when nobody is about and the nests are emptied. Any body who knows anything about the Colony at all will testify to the accuracy of that statement. But that has nothing to do with the magpie. He is officially declared to be an abandoned and pestiferous profligate for whom sudden death is too good. There is just a chance, however, that the ultimatum issued at the instance of His Excellency the Governor may prove but so much waste paper, for the magpie is a prolific breeder, laying from five to eight eggs at a time and usually producing two broods a year. All the hen magpie will have to do now is to work overtime and so defeat the machinations of an antipathetic Government.

### WAR ALARMS IN BRITAIN.

(16th June.)

Imagination plays a large part in the series of scares which the Jingots in England have raised with the object of inducing the ignorant masses to believe that Germany is on the point of declaring war against Great Britain. What object Germany should have in seeking to open hostilities with the United Kingdom it is difficult to say and even those who profess to see into the future find it impossible to suggest any adequate reason for such a conflict. But all the time the "yellow" journals of England are stimulating the feeling of antagonism to Germany and taking to themselves the credit of acting the part of patriots in so doing. Take the case of that mysterious airship which has been described as having been discovered over the East coast of Anglia. The most graphic tales have been written about the unaccountable phenomenon, and as it was always seen about midnight the visitation was all the more mysterious. The grossest absurdities foisted on unsophisticated newspaper men were eagerly accepted, even the most palpable nonsense—written by the practical joker found its way into the paper. To suggest that the Germans were making a survey of the East coast in the darkness of night when they might take train and do what they pleased during the day time is so ridiculous as to suggest that those responsible for the circulation of the yarns are suffering from cerebral weakness. It was quite on the cards that the subject of German activity should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons sooner or later, for there are always some members who if they cannot become famous for their statesmanlike ability are determined to become notorious for their hairbrained ideas. At a recent sitting of the House, Sir John Doughty, who is known as one of those highly flamboyant and excitable characters, gravely asked whether the Admiralty had been informed that quite recently an exercise was carried out by the German war department, namely, that two large steamers were suddenly commandeered at Hamburg, and a number of soldiers were marched on board, that these steamers at once set out across the North Sea, steamed into the River Humber, and returned again to Hamburg; and whether this manoeuvre was carried out completely without being observed by any British guardship or other British authority. Mr. McKenna, in reply, said he had no information on the subject referred to, and he would be glad if Sir George would communicate to him any details which might be within his knowledge. Before that request can be complied with, however, reference will, it is understood, be necessary to a certain German firm through whom the information was originally received. So it was the Germans themselves who told Sir George of their feat, which does not seem to bear out the theory that these experiments are being carried out in secret. We are also told that this is not the first instance of similar operations being practiced. In the autumn of last year, about the time of the German manoeuvres, a considerable body of troops was quietly and rapidly concentrated at one of the new military harbours, where transport had also been as quietly collected. The troops were embarked, and the transports put to sea, and cruised about for about the same time that it would take to make the passage to England. Then the fleet returned to harbour, and the force disembarked and entrained. The object, it is understood, of the exercise was, among other things, to ascertain if such an embarkation could be secretly effected without coming to the notice of foreign Governments. It is believed that in this respect the operation was quite successful, and that neither the War Office nor the Admiralty was aware of what had taken place till some time later. That is the view of the *Tory* press, which always discovers that the whole world is in



...the ...



## THE SHANGHAI ALHAMBRA.

## GAMBLING RESUMED.

Pending the settlement of negotiations which are now proceeding between the Municipal Council and the Spanish authorities it will be remembered that the barriers erected on the Sincow Road by the police in order to prevent people from proceeding to the Alhambra for the purpose of betting, were recently removed. Since their removal, new roulette wheels have been installed by the proprietors of the Alhambra to replace those removed by the police in their raid, and gambling is, for the moment, being carried on as openly and as freely as ever, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 5th inst.

Two machines are located in the bar, and into these twenty-cent pieces may be dropped. Betting is done by means of six colours—red, white, blue, black, green and yellow. These machines received plenty of attention and many twenty-cent pieces too. Of course, most of the by-standers have system which they believe to be infallible until they put them into operation.

The room in which the roulette wheels are situated is the one that attracts the major portion of the visitors. In this room two new tables have been installed, and although on Thursday evening only one wheel was in operation, it was well patronized. There were three attendants in charge of the table. One seemed to be a Spaniard, another was an Austrian and the third was a Japanese. The Austrian and the Japanese sold chips and took them back again with great frequency. The Japanese also spun the wheel and the ivory ball and called the winning number. The duty of the Spanish-looking person was not apparent; he simply smoked innumerable cigarettes. Many bank notes changed hands in exchange for chips.

An admission fee of \$2 is now charged to witness the vaudeville entertainment that is run in conjunction with the Alhambra.

## SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

## SPEECH BY DR. MORRISON.

At the inaugural banquet of the International Press Association at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, on May 29, Dr. Morrison, Tokyo correspondent of the *Times*, responding to the toast of his health, said:

I have to thank you for the honour you have done me in inviting me to the inaugural banquet of your Association and to thank you for the opportunity thus given me of expressing my cordial appreciation of the courtesies and attentions that have been shown me during my several visits to this hospitable country.

I was an early believer in the greatness of Japan and early convinced myself of the great position she was destined to attain among the foremost nations of the world. To this conviction I have adhered unflinchingly. Equally sincere was the conviction that I early formed and since have held of the infinite possibilities of the future of China, covering as it does so large an expanse of the world's surface and peopled as it is by a virile and industrious race individually capable of attaining to the highest degree of development, intellectual and physical.

Until quite recent years, China presented the remarkable phenomenon of a vast extension of race existing concurrently with a continued shrinkage of the area of her Empire. National sentiment in China stimulated by self-denying agreements of several Powers demands that further diminution of that area of Empire shall cease and that the nation shall increase in strength and solidarity.

Those of us who among the Chinese and are animated by a sincere sympathy with their aspirations and who witness the efforts they are making to follow, however haltingly, in the footsteps of Japan advance their position among the nations have viewed with regret the course of recent relations and the obstruction of differences tending to impede the harmonious co-operation of the two great Empires of the Orient. We will rejoice when those irritating misunderstandings shall have been removed, as there is every reason to believe that they will be removed, and nothing can more effectively contribute to the removal of them than the Press of the two countries, especially a press inspired, as is this International Press Association, with a lofty desire to promote international amity.

For long as I do a deep regard for the welfare of the country in which I live nothing has been more gratifying to me during my present visit to Tokyo than the expressions of goodwill towards China which I have heard from all classes of Japanese—genuine expressions of sympathy with a country to whose ancient civilisation Japan has owed so much in the past and whose people have only so recently awakened to a consciousness of nationality.

## PERIN SYNDICATE REPORT.

The Perin Syndicate report and accounts now to hand are for the eighteen months up to the end of last June, so that the directors are gradually making up time. For the future it is proposed to make up the accounts to June 30, and submit them in the following spring. For the first time a profit and loss account has been submitted. It is in the form it would have assumed had the unification scheme gone through, and covers the period from the date of the incorporation of the company, March 17, 1897, to June 30, 1900. The balance to the credit of profit and loss account is £138,128, but the directors state that they are unable to recommend a dividend, although the amount is sufficient to justify the payment of one, as it has not been found possible since the rejection of the unification scheme to formulate separate profit and loss accounts for the Shansi shares on the one hand and the Ordinary and Deferred on the other. The output appears to be gradually increasing, and by the end of June, according to the consulting engineers' report, will be 10,000 tons per fortnight. So far the demand has been purely local and for household purposes, but as the supply increases it is intended to introduce the coal to shipping companies, and foreign men-of-war on the China station. The borohol results appear to be promising, for they show, according to the report, that the north-western fault in which shaft No. 1 and 2 are situated there is a coal field containing six million tons in sight, and to the south and south-east of the fault there is another field of equally good coal of undetermined extent.

THE SUNDAY Correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* writes:—We hear that Mr. Chittenden, who was in charge of the oil prospecting party here, is leaving for Europe by the next steamer, the *Maritima*. The scientific staff, which we understand, remain at work, which probably means that Mr. Chittenden will not be very long at home. The British Borneo Exploration Co. have just received an addition to their staff, in the shape of a geologist from Europe. We hope this augurs that something has been found worthy of wide consideration, as Borneo really wants some such staff at present, and hardly anything better could be imagined than a good oil or mineral discovery.

## ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

## THE KIUKIANG AFFAIR.

A Kiukiang despatch, of the 2nd inst., to the *Peking Daily News* makes reference to the case of alleged manslaughter, alluded to in our telegram columns during the week. The *Peking* paper says:—Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Japanese at Kiukiang, and in accordance with the instructions from his superior in the case in which an English police officer has been charged with killing a scholar. The instructions referred to above are as follows:—

Kiukiang, 21st May. The Governor has now despatched Prefect Hsu Hai Ku to proceed to the Prefect of Kiukiang and to co-operate with him to deal with this case. The Prefect of the Foreign Bureau had a long conversation with Prefect Hsu Hai Ku before he left which is reported to be as follows:—Sir, You are now sent on a mission which involves serious and important issues. Do what is right and never permit yourself to be tempted by fascinating words from anybody. In connection with this case I have in mind four important items to which I desire to draw your attention, namely: first, the death of Yu Fat Ching was brought about by the wrong he received; secondly, the case forms a source from which proof will be obtained, and it has to be preserved at all cost for post mortem examination; thirdly, when post mortem examination takes place, you will have to secure the presence of not only an English doctor and the British Consul-General, but the presence of doctors of other nationalities; fourthly, you are to keep strict watch of the movement of the English police officer in order not to let him escape; fourthly, do all your utmost to see that the people do not become excited over the matter. These four principal items, Sir, are of the utmost importance. You exercise caution and discretion. Do not take rash steps and respect yourself.

Moreover, Sir, you are a deep medical student. I have no doubt that you know what are the best steps to take so that when the case is finished His Excellency will have nothing to regret for having appointed you to this mission.

## JAPANESE SETTLEMENT IN HANKOW.

## COMPLETION OF WORKS.

A Hankow message to the *Osaka Mainichi* says:—The completion of the official works on the Japanese settlement at Hankow having been completed, the occasion was celebrated on the 1st inst. by a dinner. There were present more than 200 guests, comprising foreign Consuls, members of the municipal councils of various nations, Chinese officials, and the leading Japanese residents. A number of officers from the Japanese cruiser *Asahi* and *Otowa* in the harbour were also present. In the course of the function Mr. Takahashi, Japanese Consul, who spoke in English, gave a brief history of the work and thanked the foreign guests for their presence. Mr. Ramsay, chairman of the Municipal Council of the British settlement, responded. A report by Mr. Kume, vice-consul of Hankow, Okuma & Co., the contractors of the works, was then read. About ¥400,000 has been spent on the construction works, the completion of which took three years.

The Japanese settlement, adds the message, is growing in prosperity every day, the number of houses increasing with the Japanese population. The Kosei Company, a Japanese firm, is now constructing a number of large houses for letting purposes, while many Chinese are also erecting houses. A vegetable market will be shortly established, while a tea-fishing house is to be erected next month. The new building of the Japanese Club is to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$15,000, and a piece of land has been purchased at a price of 4,500 taels. The site of the station on the Hankow-Wuchang Railway has been selected just opposite the Japanese settlement.

## GERMAN OFFICER DROWNED.

Another instance of the treacherous nature of the Whangpoo River has been given by the drowning of the First Lieutenant of the German gunboat *Illia*, which had event occurred on Friday evening at Woonung, reports the *Shanghai Times* of 7th inst. The ill-fated officer, who only arrived on that day from the Fatherland by the steamer *Odenberg* to take up the duties on the *Illia*, was in the act of boarding his vessel when he missed his footing and fell. The tide was racing past at the time and the officer disappeared from sight and thenceforth was seen no more. Of course, a search was made; in fact, all possible steps were taken to save the unfortunate officer's life, but they were unavailing. Naturally the event has cast a great gloom over the German naval men in port, but particularly over the 600 men who were fellow passengers on the *Odenberg*. Owing to the fact that the naval authorities have not supplied the German Consul-General with a detailed account of the accident we are unable to obtain the name of the unfortunate officer. He was, we are given to understand, succeeded by Lieutenant Captain Wendt on the *Illia*.

The body was recovered at Woonung yesterday morning and was immediately conveyed on board the *Illia* which was anchored at Woonung while the search for the body was carried on. The body was placed in a coffin and the *Illia* came up to Shanghai arriving during the early afternoon. The remains were then taken ashore covered with the naval ensign, and followed by detachments of officers and men from the gunboats *Illia* and *Zuch*. They were taken to the Bubbling Well cemetery and interred with full naval honours, the customary volleys being fired over the grave at the conclusion of the sad ceremony. There were numerous floral offerings sent by the various ships, which were piled on top of the grave. During the afternoon the Custom House flag and the flag on all the men-of-war in port were half-masted as a token of respect.

## CHINESE COMMEMORATION STAMPS.

In commemoration of the succession to the Throne of Emperor Hsuan Tung three special postage stamps, the designs of which are said to be very pretty, will be issued about the end of July or the beginning of August next. The value are to be 2, 3, and 7 cents respectively. Two million pieces of the 2 cents denomination, and one million of each of the 3 and 7 cents denominations, the latter two are new values of the way, which are to be retained as ordinary stamps hereafter will be printed. These figures will not be exceeded.

As the demand for these commemorative stamps is sure to be very great, it is advisable for those who wish to buy a number of them, to secure them in good time. The stamps will be allotted to the various Imperial Post Offices. —*Shanghai Mercury*.

ACCORDING to native reports the entry living in the vicinity of Hsien have petitioned the Viceroy at Nanking against the holding of the regatta at Hsien. His Excellency has ordered the Shanghai Postal to communicate with the Senior Council on the subject.

## UNIQUE PROSPECTING.

## POSSIBLE STRIKE OF FORTUNE FOR NAGASAKI.

A short time ago, says the *Nagasaki Press*, it was rumored, about the rich coal beds that were discovered in our midst and that Nagasaki would boom and expand to calamitous dimensions within a very brief period. With sufficient circumstantial evidence to dispel the idea that we were being fooled entirely, we set about finding out all there was to know about the matter, which is, briefly, as follows:—

Mr. Kataoka, a well known merchant in Oura, Nagasaki, has discovered a rich bed of coal in the narrow channel between Kuroki Island and Sakito Island, near Sasebo. The discovery was made by shell-divers, and is lying bare at the bottom of the sea, from four to five fathoms from the surface and covers a large area. This unique colliery only needs competent divers and explosives to raise the mineral, but the owner's plans are not yet public property and up to the present we understand he has gone no further than making application to the authorities for permission to work his "submarine mine." Mr. Kataoka's coal beds that the coal, a sample of which he has in the office, is of good quality, though soft, and will probably turn out a good steam fuel.

## RAIS AND PLAGUE.

## DESTRUCTION AND MULTIPLICATION OF THE RODENTS.

Since it has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that the rat is one of the most formidable agencies in the propagation of plague, the Japanese authorities have instituted a vigorous crusade against rodents with a view to their extermination. Thousands of yen have been expended by various municipalities for the destruction of rats, but the work of extermination seems as far off as when it was begun, so rapid is their fecundity. Since the advent of Dr. Koch to keep rats for the destruction of rats on the occasion of his visit to Japan last year, the value of the felices has greatly risen in popular estimation. In the meantime, the leading municipal authorities have not discontinued the purchasing of rats, which command a price of from 2 to 5 yen a head.

In this connection, some remarks on the subject by Dr. Miyajima, quoted by the *Tokyo Asahi*, may be found interesting. The rats commonly found in Japan, he says, may be divided into three species, namely, the Egyptian (Alexandria) rat, the gutter rat, and black rat. The first-named, which has a long tail, is the commonest, and will be found in nearly every household; the second, as its name implies, lives in sewers or gutters and has a short tail; while the third lives mostly on board ships. The black rat, which is indigenous to Asia, migrated to Europe in the Middle Ages and to America during the sixteenth century. It is now found in nearly every part of the world.

The gutter rat was first found in Western China. It migrated thence and subsequently to Western Europe, spreading during the eighteenth century to France, Germany, and other countries. Dr. Miyajima then proceeds to mention the great fecundity of rats. About a hundred days after they are born they begin to breed, and the animals bear six young on an average, the time of gestation being about 35 days. For example, a pair of rats that are born on New Year's Day will multiply into 128 rats by the end of the year. Taking the human population of Tokyo at 2,000,000 and assuming that one rat lives in the city a similar number of rats, the latter will increase to 13,150,000 at the end of twelve months. It is computed that the Tokyo Municipality has bought up during the last four years 1,500,000 rats a year on an average, only 125,000 rats thus being destroyed in a month. Supposing that the rats in Tokyo multiply at the rate of 13,150,000 a year, no work of extermination will be effective unless something like 945,000 are killed every month. At present 905,000 per annum are spent by the Tokyo authorities for the destruction of the rats, and according to this rate 700,000 would be necessary for the total extermination of rodents in the capital. Of course, this is merely a calculation based on surmise, but there is no doubt that the number of rats destroyed at present represents only a small fraction of those living, and consequently as a preventive measure of plague the measures taken are not very effective.

With regard to Dr. Miyajima's observations regarding rats, the following extract may be read with interest:—

"The two species to which the name rat is most strictly applicable are the so-called old English black rat, *Rattus norvegicus*, and the brown or Norway rat, *M. domesticus*. The first of these is a comparatively small and lightly-built animal, seldom exceeding about 7 inches in length, with a slender head, large ears, and a long thin scaly tail about 8 or 9 inches in length. Its colour is, at least in all temperate climates, a peculiar shining bluish black, rather lighter on the belly, the ears, feet, and tail being also black; but in tropical regions it is represented by a grey or rufous-backed and white-bellied race to which the name of *alexandrinus* has been applied, owing to its having been discovered at Alexandria, which cannot be considered to be really specifically distinct from the true black rat. Its disposition is milder and more tameable than that of *M. domesticus*, and it is therefore the species to which the tame white and pied rats kept as pets commonly belong. It is said that in some parts of Germany *M. rutilus* has been lately reappearing and increasing at the expense of *M. domesticus*, but this seems very unlikely from the previous history of the two animals."

"The brown or Norway rat, *M. domesticus*, is a heavily built animal, growing to 8 or 10 inches in length, with a bluff rounded head, small ears, and a comparatively short tail—always shorter than the head and body combined, and generally not longer than the body alone. Its colour is a uniform greyish brown above, and white below, the ears, feet, and tail being flesh-colored; melanic varieties are by no means rare, and these are often mistaken for true black rats, but the differences in size and proportions form a ready means of distinguishing the two. The brown rat is believed to be a native of Western China where a wild race has been recently discovered so like it as to be practically indistinguishable. The two species agree fully in their predaceous habits, omnivorous diet, and great fecundity. They bear four or five times in the year from four to ten blind and naked young, which are in their turn able to breed at an age of about six months. The time of gestation is about twenty days." —*Japan Chronicle*.

## THE MOZAMBIQUE CONVENTION.

It is not a little strange that no telegraphic information should have been received in the Far East concerning the important new agreement that has recently been concluded between the Transvaal and the Province of Mozambique, to replace the *modus vivendi* of December 1901 and the addendum of 1904. The convention was arranged at a lengthy conference between Messrs. Louisa Botha, Smuts and Hull, on the Transvaal side, and Major Rosendo and Captain Dalmeida, on the Portuguese side. Negotiations were carried on at Pretoria. The agreement, which was signed on April 1, is for a period of ten years, but provision is made in the usual way for renewal. It is divided into four parts, the first of which deals with the native question. Henceforth the Mozambique Government will issue licences allowing duly accredited representatives of the Transvaal mines to recruit native labour within its territories for one year's service, subject to certain equitable but unimportant conditions. The second part refers to railways and ports. Both governments agreed to facilitate and develop the import and export trade of the Transvaal via Lourenço Marques. It was found necessary to make special arrangements in regard to the "competitive area" of the Transvaal. Between fifty and fifty-five per cent. of the overseas traffic of that section is to be secured to the Lourenço Marques route, and remedial measures are to be taken if that limit is either exceeded or not reached. Provision is also made for regulating the rates of the railways of the competitive area and for a division of income between the two administrations. A Board of four members shall be entrusted with the charge of Delagoa Bay port, two members being nominated by Mozambique and two by the Transvaal. The Chairman of the Board shall be a Portuguese, with only a deliberative vote. With these two differences smoothed away the delegates turned their attention, in the third part, to commercial intercourse, and arranged for an interchange of the products of the two colonies. Part IV contains that the agreement shall remain valid if the Union of South Africa be established.

No happier supplement to the Union of South Africa could have been effected than a settlement of the difficulties between the Transvaal and Mozambique. There have been many dissensions between the two colonies in the past for which the blame is to be feared, must be laid upon the Transvaal. In 1868 Pretorius, President of the Transvaal, endeavoured to annex Delagoa Bay on the pretext that it was the natural outlet of the Transvaal to the sea. The ownership of Delagoa Bay had not then been clearly established, and England and Portugal, the only countries interested in the Transvaal's ambitions policy, also laid claims to the port, but apparently with some show of reason, for after long years of protracted negotiations the contentions were referred to the President of France for arbitration. The Transvaal thereupon withdrew its untenable claim in favour of Portugal on the understanding that should the award be in Portugal's favour the South African republic should have special facilities for the importation of goods through Delagoa Bay. Great Britain and Portugal then agreed that whichever of them should obtain possession of the Bay should give the right of pre-emption to the other. In 1875, Marshal MacMahon gave his decision, which was completely in favour of Portugal. In fulfilment of the understanding the Transvaal and Portugal then signed a treaty granting the privileges agreed upon and also consenting to the construction of a railway from the Transvaal to the port. This part of the agreement fell through because the Boers were unable to raise the capital to build the line; but in 1883 Colonel MacMurdo, an American, obtained a concession to build a railway line from the bay to the Transvaal frontier. In 1889 the Portuguese Government seized the railway line on the slender plea that the Transvaal frontier lay five miles beyond Komati, the inland terminus. Against this England and America protested strongly to the Portuguese Government, and the matter was referred to arbitration by the Swiss Government. The proceedings lasted for ten years and 2,000,000 compensation was then awarded to Colonel MacMurdo. In 1895 the Netherlands Railway Company extended the line to Pretoria, and there is no doubt that it served a useful purpose to the Boers by enabling them to bring in their heavy supplies of ordinance.

Criticism of the new agreement has been favourable in the Transvaal. The negotiations are said to have been carried on in a broad-minded spirit, for while the Portuguese representatives loyally preserved their country's geographical rights they met the Transvaal delegates half way in all questions affecting the common welfare of the two colonies. Special reference is made to the satisfactory settlement of the native question which, it is claimed, will largely promote the future prosperity of the Witwatersrand. It is not forgotten that the restrictions placed upon the recruiting operations of the mines' agents in Portuguese territory caused the shortage of native labour in 1903-4 and incidentally the introduction of Chinese labour. As the Chinese have not been an unequal success the first part of the agreement has been received with unanimous approval in South Africa. There is also laid upon the important change effected by the establishment of the Board of Control, for it may justly be accepted as a recognition on the part of the Mozambique Government that as the Transvaal is the principal if not the sole user of the port it is reasonable to the Transvaal and advantageous to Mozambique that the former should be entrusted with a share in the control and working of the port and railway. This cannot fail to be beneficial to each, especially in view of the antiquated Customs system that has so long retarded forwarding agents in the past. In regard to the competitive area, or sections that might with equal success trade with Natal or other South African ports the benefits to be derived under the new agreement are not so clear, and some opposition was at once shown. It is pointed out that a foreign port ought not to be patronized when a British port is available, even at a slight loss, and that under a Union the interests of Natal should be as carefully studied by the Transvaal as the latter's own convenience. To this the Transvaal clearly replies that the advantages certain to accrue to that colony would more than outweigh the loss to Natal and that in the Transvaal's increased prosperity Natal will have an equal share. Apparently this argument was found unavailing, for the opposition seems to have been withdrawn. The third part gives an additional *quid pro quo* to the Mozambique by throwing down the barriers between the rich markets of Mozambique mining centres to the producers of Mozambique, while the latter markets are valuable to Transvaal exporters. The final clause of the convention appears premature, but the other South African colonies were courteously kept *ad rem* with the deliberations and there is every reason to believe that the Union will endorse the action of the Transvaal, even if the other units see in the agreement a trace of the arbitrary spirit formerly associated with the wealthy Transvaal. —*N. C. D. News*.

## YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

## SPEECHES BY MR. CHIROI AND DR. MORRISON.

## FOREIGN MERCHANTS AND THE FOREIGN PRESS.

The annual dinner of the Yokohama Board of Trade was held on the 1st inst. at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama. Mr. H. V. Benson occupied the chair. There was a large number of members and guests present, among the latter being included Baron Suifu, the Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, Mr. Minahashi, the Mayor, Mr. Chiroi, the foreign editor of the *London Times*, Dr. Morrison, the representative of that journal at Peking, and Mr. G. A. Harris, the new Canadian Trade Commissioner at Yokohama. In the course of the function, after the toast of the Emperor of Japan had been duly honoured, Baron Suifu proposed in English "The Rulers of our Respective Countries," which was suitably acknowledged.

Mr. Velousine Chiroi, on rising to reply on behalf of the foreign guests, was greeted with loud applause. Mr. Chiroi pointed out the bearing of financial and commercial relations upon political relations. The whole world was now covered with a network of commercial and financial relations, which sometimes might tend to jealousy and strife, but in the main was undoubtedly one of the greatest influences for peace and the maintenance of stable relations. There was not a single country which did not suffer when a great wave of depression passed over another country, and at they knew nothing was more calculated to create anxiety, to create depression, than a period of political anxiety and of serious political strife. If this were true of all countries in the world he thought it was especially true of a country like Japan. Mr. Chiroi then referred to the points of contact between Japan and Western countries and pointed out that the barriers between the two civilisations had been broken down or were breaking down. Alluding to the progress of Japan within the past fifty years, he thought they must all congratulate Japan upon having made such vast strides, but no doubt there was that very great difficulty of constant readjustment.

## THE FOREIGN MIDDLEMAN.

He had heard since he had been in this country the fate of the middleman discussed very frequently. (Laughter.) He spoke with the utmost diffidence on this question as he had very little experience of these matters, but if he rightly understood the functions of the middleman he was a sort of intermediary between the Japanese commercial communities and the foreign commercial communities of the West, with all their different branches, and as such he could not but believe that that intermediary would retain his usefulness for many a long year to come, as long as he knew how to use the same discretion, how to adjust himself to the new conditions which were arising in this country. (Applause.) The Japanese also no doubt had their difficulties, and he thought that perhaps of all the changes that had taken place in this country, there was none which presented such great difficulty and met with such obstacles as the transition of Japan within half a century from a feudal State in which trade and commerce were despised, into a modern State in which trade and industry occupied the very highest place. They had to remember that the Japanese had not in their history those great traditions which had helped them to readily adapt themselves to changes and modifications in other branches of human activity. In trade and industry everything had been created. Here everything had been done within less than fifty years, and if mistakes were committed he thought it was only natural to expect that they should be.

Mr. Harris, the newly-appointed Canadian Commissioner, replied very briefly to the toast, telling two humorous stories *à propos* of his unpreparedness and inability to do justice to his subject. He warmly thanked the Foreign Board of Trade for the kind reception it had extended to him that evening and he expressed the hope that in the future he would be able to work in conjunction with them.

Mr. D. H. Blake, Vice-Chairman of the Board, then proposed the toast of "The Press." The speaker dwelt eloquently on the power of the Press, and said it was a matter for congratulation that a large number of our modern journals, and he believed the greater proportion of them, stood for high ideals and honestly laboured for the advancement of all ethical ideas as comprised in the political, social, or religious topics with which they had to deal. But unfortunately—and regrettable though it was—they were compelled to admit that there were some publications with wide influence and large circulations, which were the exact antithesis of the journals to which he had referred, but perhaps they were not altogether to be blamed for this as they were often compelled to bring forth a class of material which was demanded by their constituents. But he believed it was the province of the modern journals to endeavor to educate the people away from sensationalism and to teach them to ask for and expect something better and more elevating. To the casual observer it might appear as though the sole function of the Press were the dissemination of opinions, and while this might have been so a century ago, it was certainly not so today. It had a far wider and more important sphere of usefulness in acting as an intermediary between the Government and people, in correcting abuses, in advocating reforms and in other ways tending to act in the capacity of a public educator. The speaker then made some references to the Press in Japan. The first newspaper published in Japan was under the direction of and owned by a foreigner, although it was published in the Japanese language. Owing to many vicissitudes, including official opposition, it shortly had to close its doors. But from this beginning they now had a Press published in foreign languages in English and in German; it had greatly developed and expanded until they saw the healthy body which it appeared to-day, and he was very pleased that they had so many representatives of the foreign Press present that evening, and on behalf of the Foreign Board of Trade he extended to them a cordial welcome. (Applause.)

## DR. MORRISON'S HUMOROUS REPLY.

Dr. Morrison, who was received with cheers, said he wished to thank Mr. Blake for the cordial terms he had used in proposing the health of the Press that evening and coupling with it his own name. He had to crave their indulgence; he was considerably embarrassed. The fact was that he had "lost" his speech. When he received word that he was to respond that evening to the toast of the Press, he asked a friend of his, ignorant as he was of the contents of the Press of this country, and never before having had to respond to such a toast—he asked his friend if he would kindly prepare for him a speech which he could then deliver that evening. His friend gave him that speech just as he was leaving Tokyo. He read the first two sentences in the train and then fell asleep. (Laughter.) What would have been the effect upon this gathering, had he delivered all that speech he had prepared to say, but when his speech that evening disappeared. (Laughter.) Of

those two sentences which he read he had only this vague recollection—that he was to lay special stress upon the "most characteristic feature of the foreign Press of this country, viz., the serene harmony which distinguished their relations (Laughter.) But speech or no speech, he was glad to take the opportunity of appearing before the gathering that evening. If only that he might be able to dispel the illusion which had so long been held as to his venerable age. In the congratulatory speech given last Saturday evening in Tokyo, a gentleman spoke with absolute conviction of himself, of his country, and of his patriarchal age. He had prepared his speech and put it into type before he had even been in Tokyo. He had remembered only the pictures of him (Dr. Morrison) published by the American Press during the time of the Boxer insurrection of North China when he—Dr. Morrison—was represented as a venerable gentleman with a long white beard and glasses, over the legend: "Dr. Morrison, the eminent missionary and *Times* correspondent in Peking." (Laughter.) "Gentlemen," added Dr. Morrison, "I am a renewed laughter, that eminent missionary with whom I am constantly confused died in 1854." (Renewed laughter.) But speech or no speech, he had been in his present port for just twelve years. He looked back upon the time of his first appearance in Peking with horror. He had never done any journalistic work before, and he found there, a special difficulty in learning what was passing because he happened to be given a conscience. A friend of his, who had had more experience of journalistic work, came to Peking at that time and showed him—(Dr. Morrison)—that his conscience was more flexible and that there were easy methods by which important information could be sent from the Far East for the enlightenment of Europe. If he wished to speak of Manchuria he would call in his Number one boy and he would say: "What belong very bad business in Manchuria?" The boy would say: "I no savvy." His friend would then say: "What for you no savvy? Russia belong very bad Manchuria?" The boy would say: "Please master, suppose belong angry, all lie." And that evening a telegram would be sent for the enlightenment of the world to the following effect: "In a confidential communication which I had this afternoon with a high Chinese authority, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, he spoke with indignation of the aggressive attitude assumed by Russia in Manchuria." (Roars of laughter.) He—Dr. Morrison—had been reminded of that incident by more than one incident that had occurred since he came to this hospitable country. In the train he was met by a correspondent of one of the best papers here, and he was a man who was gifted with an imagination which ought to be of the highest service to him in the future. "His interview with me," said Mr. Morrison, "extracted two sentences from me, I have had a very pleasant journey from Shimonsaki here, and second, 'I am very hungry and am going to have my breakfast. Good bye.' From these two sentences the correspondent was able to write an interview of two columns giving his—Dr. Morrison's—views on the political situation in the Far East. (Laughter.) Gentlemen," continued the speaker, "I would like to say a few words seriously. Twelve years ago I was sent to Peking, having no previous journalistic work. The instructions given to me were simply that I was to tell the truth without fear or favour, and during the time that I have been in the Far East I hope that I have carried out these instructions, and that I have endeavoured to allow no personal prejudice or predilection to interfere with my work or to colour any cable that I have been able to send to the great journal I am serving. I feel indignant when I read in the papers that I am *pro* this or *anti* that country. I am an Englishman, and all I think about and all that I desire to serve are the interests of my own country. I thank you." (Loud applause.)

## THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

A New York telegram states that Mr. Harrison announced, prior to his departure for Europe, that he would not sell the Pacific Mail line. An intimation to this effect has reached Japanese who wished to open negotiations for the purchase of this line of steamers. —*N. C. D. News*.

## CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

## ATTRACTIVE NEW CLUB-HOUSE.

The Kong Chow Friendly Society in San Francisco is a new Chinese Club, whose members are among the leading men of the Chinese colony, from the officials at the Consulate to the business and professional men. The Kong Chow Society will hereafter be known as the holder of a modern club-house, designed largely after Western models, yet dominated by a distinctly Oriental character. Its new building will be in fact a Chinese pagoda with the quaint lines of ancient Chinese architecture faithfully carried out in roofs, verandahs and facials.

The building is in course of construction upon a large lot in the block bounded by Pine, California, Kearny and Dupont Streets. It stands back from Pine and Kearny Streets and has an entrance from Pine Street devious foot wide, where a magnificent Oriental doorway will be erected.

This doorway is characteristically Chinese with teak wood and Chinese oak carvings on an elaborate scale brought here from the Orient, marble walls and a brocade door with heavy grill work. There will be a covered hallway to the building in the rear, which it will enter through the south side wall. A courtyard thirty-two by sixty-eight feet has been laid off in front, before the facade which faces the east, and the main building is sixty-eight by forty-six feet. The courtyard will be covered with a beautiful Chinese design and a magnificent Chinese fountain will grace its centre, directly in front of the main doorway.

For the facade marble and glazed brick will be used, together with terra cotta red tile roofs with heavy extending cornices. Chinese inscriptions will be carved in the marble and filled in with gold leaf. Chinese colouring will be used for the colour scheme. There will be three screens, all devoted to the social purposes of the Kong Chow Society, yet dominated by a distinctly Oriental character. The ground floor will contain the main lounge room and two spacious reception rooms, and the upper floors will be arranged in eight rooms for the club and 200 offices and accommodations for the attendants. A kitchen will be provided on the ground floor, where banquets will be prepared and meals cooked for the members. The architect is Charles P. and G. who are assisted by the president of the Club, who has brought ideas from Canton for the building.



## Dook Co.'s Secretary.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO  
MR. GEO. A. CALDWELLCOMPLETION OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS  
SERVICE.

"Let us put our shoulders to the same wheel!" That was the refrain which pervaded the banquet of the Dock Co. on Saturday evening last. The occasion was the celebration of Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell's completion of twenty-five years in the service of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. The complimentary banquet was given by a few of his friends—gentlemen who had been associated with the popular and energetic secretary of this great industrial institution, either at the head office or at the different establishments in Hongkong, Yumait, and Aberdeen. The function was intended as a mark of esteem in which Mr. Caldwell is held by the European staff—past and present. It served its purpose admirably, and from start to finish Saturday's dinner, followed as it was by an evening of congratulatory addresses and harmony testified to the admirable spirit of the "hands." The hosts of the evening were: Messrs. Thos. Neave (chairman), C. W. Alexander, F. J. Agabeg, F. C. Anderson, G. Beck, C. R. Crispin, W. Davison, W. F. Ford, Chang Kuo, J. A. McGlashan, Capt. N. G. Major, Messrs. R. A. Nicholson, R. V. Rutter, J. M. D. Remedios, W. J. Raftery, Wm. Stewart, C. D. Silas, H. S. Wyne, and others. Mr. Caldwell, (Lloyd's Secretary), and Donald Macdonald, Mr. Alex. O. Squair, who occupied the vicar chair during the evening, assisted Mr. Neave, in his arduous duties, with considerable efficiency. Mr. J. P. Braga (of the Hongkong Telegraph) was present as a guest, Messrs. E. C. Wilks and W. C. Jack, who had been unable to be present owing to their absence from the Colony.

The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers for the occasion. Flanking the table was a flag of the Dock Co. on the wall and facing the Chairman's seat. To the right of Mr. T. Neave sat the honored guest of the evening and to his left was Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell, who was the senior representative of the "Old Boys" associated with the halcyon days of the Dock Co. when, as Mr. Lambert himself put it in the course of his address, "all they need, worry about was to get the work done as rapidly as they could in order to get the next ship in awaiting her turn to be dry-docked. And to look cheerfully to the bonuses which were voted to them cheerfully by the shareholders at each half-yearly meeting."

When justice had been done to the excellent dinner and glasses charged, the Chairman rose and proposed the toast of the evening.

Mr. Neave said:—Mr. Caldwell and Gentlemen.—When asked to preside over this gathering, I felt, at first, diffident as to whether I could do full justice to the occasion. However, a pleasant duty is always an easy one and this one will be a very pleasant one indeed for me to perform. In the world at the present time we seem to be very much interested in making "records" of all kinds. The day it may be a record of a certain passage, another day a record of a journey. Again, we are interested in some new record made in sports, or we condole with each other over the record depression in trade through which Hongkong is passing at present. May that soon change! But the record, gentlemen, in which we are especially interested to-night is a record of twenty-five years of successful service rendered by Mr. Caldwell to the Dock Company, and I say that this is the record that appeals to me most of all. (Applause.) Mr. Caldwell, I wish to tell you, that those present here to-night to all that come in contact with you have gained our esteem and regard, and I now have much pleasure in asking you to accept from these present this silver timepiece—as a small memento of this occasion, and I hope you may be long spared in health to add to your successes in the future. (Applause.)

The souvenir of that most interesting function was a handsome desk clock on a sterling silver mounting. The clock was enclosed in a morocco-leather case. On the clock was engraved the following inscription:

"Presented to Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell  
By a few friends.

10th June, 1900. 1884-1900."

Having accepted the presentation, Mr. Caldwell, who, on rising, was received with loud applause, said that their extreme kindness had laid upon him a difficult task, as he found it impossible to find words to adequately thank them for the high honour they had done him by their handsome entertainment of him that evening, and he felt at a loss how to acknowledge the great compliment that had been paid him by the presence there of so many of his colleagues, past and present. He thanked them for their flattering reception of the toast of his health proposed in such kind terms by Mr. Neave and he wished he could feel he deserved even half of what he had said. He could, however, say that he had always endeavored to do his duty to the Company as conscientiously as he had at all times tried to treat with courtesy every one with whom he had come into contact in business, whether he was in or outside of the Company, and he hoped he had not altogether failed. In a quarter of a century's continuous service in the same concern, one naturally saw many ups and downs in its affairs and during his twenty-five years he had seen numerous changes in the staff, many with whom he had worked having been removed by various causes. Such happenings gave one pause and set him thinking. Other changes, no doubt, were before him and who was to say where some of the company then assembled might be a year from then. Wherefore he felt all the greater pleasure in that gathering of his fellow-workers and his hope was that they might all be spared many years yet to work together shoulder to shoulder towards restoring the old Company to its former position of prosperity. He thought he had been more than sufficiently honoured by the complimentary dinner they had given him, but when he regarded the handsome presentation that Mr. Neave had made to him on his behalf he felt somewhat overwhelmed and it had touched him very keenly. He thanked them very sincerely for their souvenir, which he would always prize very highly, and it would at all times remind him of that happy occasion and of the many kind friends he saw seated around that table. (Applause.)

"OLD BOYS."

The next toast submitted was that of the "Old Boys." It was proposed by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Squair, who said:—Mr. Caldwell, I am—(laughter)—the same time I cannot refrain from heartily endorsing your eulogy of our respected guest, particularly on behalf of my colleagues in the head office. There is a well-known truism, that you require to live with a man to know him, and I venture to say that when you work and rub shoulders with a man for years you are in a position to know him in the fullest

sense of the word. We can scarcely conceive a better man to work under than Mr. Caldwell. (Applause.) He deserves the service, cringing assistant, as much as he does the eye-servant. He handles all the duties that fall to his share with consummate tact and efficiency, and is a strong believer in the old adage: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." When work is up to date and an opportune holiday comes round he advocates for it on behalf of others. A well-known German skipper on this coast, in handling me some shares to be transferred into his own name the other day, jokingly remarked that he did not despair in Hongkong & Whampoa Dock stock yet. I felt strongly inclined to tell him that as long as we had men of the calibre of Mr. Willson and Mr. Caldwell on the executive staff of the Dock Co., there was not much reason to despair. (Applause.) The idea of holding this little function originated with Mr. Caldwell's associates in the head office, and it was most gratifying to have such a hearty response from everyone present to-night; in fact, every individual on the staff, who was approached in the matter, not only promptly approved of the idea, but I see have also turned up, in a big way, to the celebration of the twenty-five years of the "Old Boys" have turned up, two of whom are present. I may also tell you there are other gentlemen who have been at one time or another on the Dock staff, who, although unavoidably absent, are with us in the spirit, two of them having just left the Colony this week. Gentlemen, I will ask you to drink the health of the "Old Boys," coupling that toast with the name of Mr. Lambert. (Applause.)

Mr. Lambert, in reply, said:—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Squair and Gentlemen.—I think Mr. Squair should have coupled Mr. Macdonald's name with the toast, for he is an older servant of the Dock Company than I, suggested to Mr. Macdonald that he should reply, but he says he will leave the talking to me, which is a rather ungenerous proposition on his part. In the days when Mr. Macdonald and myself were with the Dock Co. work was the order of the day. In those days there was no time to worry about system or expenses and retrenchment was not then necessary. It was just how soon we could finish one ship to make room for another. Everyone was working for pressure, and for a bonus at the end of the year. It is my earnest hope that those days may again come to the Dock Company, and the prosperity of the Colony be such as to supply work enough for all. As regards our guests to-night, Mr. Caldwell—I have known him during the last thirteen years. I have come into contact with Mr. Caldwell both as an employee of the Dock Co. and in the present position as Surveyor to Lloyd's Register. I can say that Mr. Caldwell has always been most kind and courteous to all. I congratulate him on his promotion to Secretaryship of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. I am sure you will all agree that he is the right man in the right place. (Applause.) I have much pleasure in wishing Mr. Caldwell many years of health and prosperity in his new position. I am sure, gentlemen, you will like to hear a few words from Mr. Macdonald. (Applause.)

"DOCK RECORDS."

Mr. Macdonald, replying on behalf of the old hands, expressed the great pleasure it gave him to be present that night and assist in doing honour to his friend Mr. Caldwell, whom he had known for over 25 years. Looking back 25 years when he first joined the Company, he recalled many pleasant days spent at the Dock before there was a road to Kowloon Point, and a trip to Hongkong was seriously considered before being undertaken, especially at night-time. There were quite a number of good, all-round sports among the staff in those days. Rutter was credited with doing the 100 yards in level time. Logan was always open to take on anyone in a boxing bout and Andrew Harvey was hard to beat as a story-teller. Then in 1884 a Company of Volunteers was formed from members of the staff and many of them soon developed into crack shots. They had a team of eight who could hold their own against all about the Colony. They numbered in all about 200 and fought with a much larger staff, there are only about five or six in the Corps. The speaker felt sure it only required a little encouragement from the heads of the departments to make volunteering as popular as ever it was among the members of the staff. In conclusion, the speaker expressed his opinion that there was no reason why a Company of 30 to 35 strong should not be raised from the members of the Dock. (Applause.)

The rest of the evening was spent in music and harmony. Those contributing to the pleasure of the entertainment were: Messrs. C. R. Crispin, Frank C. Anderson, C. D. Silas, Alex. C. Squair, R. V. Rutter, H. S. Wyne, Jno. Lambert, C. W. Alexander, G. Beck and Capt. N. G. Major.

On the call of Mr. C. R. Crispin a hearty vote of thanks was accorded, with acclamation, to Mr. Frank C. Anderson who rendered yeoman service at the piano and with his delightful songs during the best part of the evening.

Votes of thanks were also passed for the Chairman for kindly presiding and for Mr. Alex. O. Squair who performed the duties of convener of the function.

The ceremony was brought to a close at midnight with the singing of "God Save the King." The menu, which was adorned with a likeness of Mr. Caldwell on the front page, is as follows:—

MENU.  
COMPLIMENTARY DINNER  
MR. GEO. A. CALDWELL.  
As a mark of esteem in his completion of  
Quarter of a Century's service of the  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.  
1884-1900.  
MENU—DINNER.  
Hors d'Oeuvre.  
Caviar in Egg. Olives.  
Soup.  
Moss à la Reine.  
Fillet.  
Rolled à l'Orléans.  
Entrées.  
Grilled Fish with Tomato.  
Carry.  
Oyster.  
Tournedos of Beef and Tomatoes.  
Roast Capon and York Ham.  
Cold.  
Iced Asparagus and Young's Sauce.  
Vegetables.  
Green Peas. Baked Potatoes.  
Entrées.  
Sieved Peas and Cream.  
Liquor Jelly.  
Vanilla Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.  
Dessert.  
Cheese and Cream. Fruit. Coffee.

Hongkong Hotel, Saturday, 10th June, 1900.  
Flashlight photographs of the company were taken by Messrs. Cheung, the photographer.

Mr. CHIROL and Dr. Morrison were presented to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the morning of the 25th ultimo by the British Charge d'Affaires. It is almost unprecedented for foreign journalists to have the honour of being received in audience by His Majesty, and the late Mr. Fukuichi, regarded as the doyen of Japanese journalists, is the only Japanese who has enjoyed similar honour, it being accorded in special circumstances. When returning to Tokyo from the seat of war during the Russo-Japanese Rebellion, Mr. Fukuichi was called upon to report to the Emperor on the situation of

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—The Governor's University scheme has produced an outpour of surprises. In the first place, it brought forth Mr. H. N. Mody's generous offer to provide the building grant. Then the liberal individual responses from Chinese gentlemen and firms in Hongkong accounted for a donation totalling \$75,000 to the project. A magnificent total when the present structure is taken into consideration. The "Empire Day" announcement from the Tai Koo Hong burst upon the Colony with agreeable suddenness, and yesterday you were able to officially confirm the report you were the first to give of the Canton Viceroys' splendid help towards the endowment funds. Two hundred thousand dollars in a lump sum with the promise of more to come shows the largeness of heart of the Chinese people who are ever ready to manifest their gratitude in a tangible form. "Viceroys" Chang Jen-shun and Sir Frederick Lugard to advance the moral and intellectual interests of the Chinese people, especially those of South China, and as readily, in the words of the Governor, "welcomed the scheme as one which would confer a benefit on the people and promote friendship and co-operation in high objects between our (the British and Chinese) nations." The Chinese Viceroys' appreciation of the project at once took practical form and his ability to provide almost at once a sixth part in the building of money required to set the University on a permanent working footing speaks volumes for the enthusiasm with which he has seized upon the idea of a university in the immediate neighbourhood of Canton and for the energy with which he went about to give effect to that spirit of enthusiasm. My information is that the two lakhs of dollars was made available under viceregal instructions to the Sin-hu-chu, or Board of Reorganisation, the Provincial Treasurer, and the Salt Commissioner. As a result of the manifesto, which was issued by H. E. C. Chang, an excellent summary of which I first read in the Hongkong Telegraph, which has been addressed to the officials, merchants, and gentry of the Province under his administration, I should not be surprised if a sum almost equal to that donated by the Viceroys is raised within the next month or so. I have it on the best authority in Canton that the officials and literati of the district have been infected with the venerable Viceroys' enthusiasm in the scheme. The Chinese face is nothing if not an emulative practical one, and with an eye to the inevitable advantages which will accrue to the nation from a university established on the very threshold of their doors, they eagerly came forward with their quota to assist in the successful and early founding of the institution.

The support from the Viceroys is unquestionably a feather in the cap of the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard. I confess that, with many others with whom I have discussed the subject, I was sceptical of the Colony's ability to raise the £1,000 within the short period of six months. The result, however, has proved that Sir Frederick has obtained a closer insight into Chinese sentiment than many with longer experience of these people have done. And his confidence in them has been amply justified.

It also bespeaks a masterly diplomacy on the part of the British Governor which has raised British prestige in Chinese eyes to a very considerable degree. What if Sir Frederick had yielded to the clamours of anti-Canton subsidiary coins declaimers and placed a ban on them against admission into Hongkong? Would not this drastic act of prohibition at once raise doubts and suspicions in the minds of Viceroys and the Chinese? The admission of the friendly ship of the British Colony towards the neighbouring Province? If gratitude is a trait in the Chinese character, unforgetfulness is also one of their idiosyncracies. From a friendly manifestation towards an ambitious Colonial project, Hongkong might have raised a veritable hornet's nest by invoking the ire of the millions of Kwangtung against her trade and institutions. The lessons of the boycott should still be fresh in our minds, and without going any further were the mercantile and manufacturing classes in Canton and the interior to take the notice of our local "Bans," we should find ourselves landed in a fine predicament.

All things considered there is much to admire and commend in the policy adopted by the present Governor of being *fortiter in re, suaviter in modo*. The rabid doctrine of the anti-Chinese party is to be deprecated. We have in the most recent exchange of communications between the heads of the Executives in Canton and Hongkong, a most gratifying manifestation of that perfect understanding which cannot fail of their best interests to the advantage of both the British and Chinese people.—I am, etc.

JOHN CHINAMAN.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1900.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—The news that H. E. Chang Jen Chun, Viceroys of Canton, had given the handsome donation of \$200,000 towards the Endowment Fund of the proposed University as announced in your columns must have come as a pleasant surprise to those who have the welfare of the Colony at heart and particularly to Sir Frederick Lugard, who, since the idea of a local seat of learning was first mooted, has spared no pains in making the scheme find favour in the eyes of those not only resident in Hongkong, but also of other important centres in the Far East, and even in England. The interesting correspondence which passed between the Governor and H. E. Chang has doubtless been read with the greatest interest. The Governor, with his usual tact and a refreshing disregard to what to a less confident mind would appear as insurmountable difficulties, has succeeded in gradually swelling the subscriptions until now the gifts already promised amount to very near the required sum. Only the other day, the magnificent donation of £40,000 by the private house of John Swire and Sons was made known to the public, and this second instance of disinterested and outside aid would seem to augur well for the success of the scheme. There is no doubt that much of the lively interest evinced in the scheme has been the outcome of the Governor's sincere desire to see a university established in this far outpost of the British Empire, and if ever the scheme becomes an accomplished fact, as there is every likelihood of its doing, the name of Sir Frederick Lugard will always be associated with the birth of a great institution. This manifestation of his friendly Viceroys is a significant sign of the times, and is the surest proof that China is waking up from her ancient lethargy. With their characteristic insight into the misty future, the Cantonese, by their sympathies with the project, only show that they are fully alive to the benefits which would eventually accrue to their posterity, and just as Queen's College has turned out students who are now successful men in various walks of life, so in the future the Hongkong University will send forth men who will prove national assets to a rejuvenated China. I

am afraid I have been deriving from the principal object of this correspondence—that Hongkong fully appreciate this latest gift of the Viceroys, which could only have been actuated by the highest sense of Christian charity. The period of time within which to collect the entire amount required for the Endowment Fund, upon which understanding Mr. Mody has made his conditional offer, is fast drawing to a close, and it is of vital importance that the balance of the sum should be forthcoming before that time. This has an important bearing on the ultimate success of the scheme, and it is only to be hoped that this essential fact will not be lost sight of by those whose duty it is to see the University established. Certainly the Canton Viceroys' gift should act as an incentive to those who have not already subscribed to come forward with the balance still required.—Yours, etc.

A WELL-WISHER.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1900.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Dear Sir—I am just in receipt of a cable from Yokohama advising that a wireless message has been received from the *Empress of China* to the effect that she will reach Yokohama at 7 a.m. on the 15th instant. I would mention that the ship left Vancouver one day previous to the 15th is her correct date of arrival at Yokohama, she has made up one day on the voyage. To secure information of this kind proves the usefulness of the wireless system, and doubtless you will be glad to take some notice of it in your next issue.—Yours truly,

D. W. CRADDOCK,  
General Traffic Agent.  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1900.

## SONG BIRDS IN THE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—I must confess that the somewhat cryptic announcement published in the *Government Gazette* for the preservation of song birds in the Colony, reproduced in your issue of Saturday, has given me no little surprise, and I am glad to say I have since discovered that this view is shared by others who can speak on the subject with authority. That the desire to preserve song birds, which are such a delightful part of our congested cities, Hongkong and elsewhere, is a sane and sensible one, and which is a momentous question, but I fail to see where the advantage of despatching magpies wherever found by holders of game licences, as requested in the Government notification, comes in. Everybody is acquainted with the thievishness of nature which characterises the magpie, but the evil is by no means so pronounced as to justify the drastic step contemplated by those at the helm of affairs. In a case of this kind, it is not enough to embark upon a greater one. Has it not occurred to the official responsible for this latest move that the killing of free permission for an indiscriminate killing of the particular bird will afford to unscrupulous persons a happy pretext to bring down birds belonging to entirely different species, such as pigeons, thrushes, etc.? It would seem that there exists some mistake somewhere, and the sooner this is rectified the better will it be for the cause which the authorities are seeking to foster.—Yours, etc.

RARA AVIS.  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1900.

## SUSPECTED MURDERER ARRESTED.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES AT SAMCHU.

The police on Thursday last arrested a man named, Lo Sham (35), who is accused of the crime of armed robbery and murder in the Hai Hang village, at Samchou. The suspect, who is a householder by trade, resided in Market Street, Hongkong, up to the time of his arrest, and it is stated that on the night of the 10th instant, he was in company with about forty other men, who entered the house of a farmer. The robbers, who were all armed with revolvers, ransacked the premises, and killed a Chinese policeman, who went to the farmer's assistance. The suspect was charged in the Police Court last Saturday, and was remanded. The arrest of the alleged murderer took place under peculiar circumstances. Some time last week he was apprehended for having in possession several rounds of ammunition without police permission. He was fined \$50, or three months' imprisonment. He was recognised when leaving the Court.

## ECHO OF THE WAR.

SELF-EFFACEMENT OF ADMIRAL TOGO.

A story is told in Japanese papers of an incident illustrating the modesty of Admiral Togo, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. It appears that the residence of the late Admiral Marquis Saigo, Admiral Count Kawamura, and Admiral Viscount Niwa, which were recently unveiled in the grounds of the Navy Department at Tokyo, were erected at the wish of Admiral Togo. The victory of the Japanese fleet in the battle of Tushima was great fame for the Japanese Navy and made the name of Admiral Togo known throughout the world as that of the Nelson of the Orient. Nevertheless, when loaded with honours, Admiral Togo made his triumphal return to Tokyo, it was known that he occupied only a poor house in the capital, his residence at the rank he regarded as hardly suitable for an officer of the rank he had attained. A proposal was accordingly made among the officers of the Navy to raise a fund in order to build a residence for the Admiral in keeping with his position and as soon as the suggestion was made a sufficient amount was raised in a few hours. On being informed of the matter the Admiral thanked the officers for their kind wishes and expressed his appreciation of the warm interest taken by them in a suggestion from him. On receiving an affirmative reply, Admiral Togo said that he owed much to the senior officers, especially to the late Admirals Saigo, Kawamura and Niwa, for the distinctions won by him. The present efficiency of the Japanese navy was really due to the three distinguished officers mentioned, and their services should never be forgotten. He would therefore far rather that some action should be taken in this direction instead of a house being built for him, as he was quite satisfied with his present residence. It was therefore decided to erect bronze statues to the distinguished officers mentioned by the Admiral. A committee was immediately appointed, with Admiral Togo at its head, to arrange the matter, and the statues just erected in Tokyo therefore owe their construction to Admiral Togo's self-effacement.

Mr. G. H. Corne, J. C., General Oriental Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway Co., arrived at Shanghai on Sunday night by the *Tonyo Maru*. Mr. Corne will establish his residence in Shanghai in connection with the new Trans-Pacific service of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the first steamer of which sails from Hongkong on July 3 for Tacoma, via Shanghai and Japan ports.

## THE LANGKAT CASE.

PRELIMINARY HEARING.

AT B. B. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on 8th inst., before Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Acting Judge, the case *F. L. Marshall v. Mrs. F. Nazer* was commenced.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas appeared for the plaintiff; defendant was represented by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, and Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for Mr. H. J. Such, in support of a motion to set aside a subpoena to his client, of the ground that it was an abuse of the process of the Court. In the course of the morning Mr. Such's evidence was taken in open Court, but his Lordship requested that it should not be published at this stage.

Mr. Macleod said that his application was supported by an affidavit by Mr. Su h, in which the latter stated that he was served with the subpoena on June 7, and that it had been for two months his intention to leave Shanghai on June 8. He was a director of the Langkat Company, but the documents specified in the writ were not in his possession but in that of the company's agents. He had read the claim and defence, but knew nothing of the matters alleged, except that the information alleged in paragraph 7 was known to the directors and agents of the company on or about April 10. Continuing, Mr. Macleod said this action was set down for hearing on May 29, and his client was subpoenaed to appear on that day. The trial was postponed for the convenience of Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, who was defendant's counsel and who was absent from Shanghai at the time. The day before Mr. Such was to leave Shanghai he was served with a subpoena ordering him to attend on the 11th instant. Counsel submitted that it was not a proper thing to scatter subpoenas broadcast and keep people in Shanghai just for the convenience of defendant's counsel. Further, no useful purpose would be served by keeping Mr. Such here, as the documents specified could be produced by other witnesses. His most important point, however, was that Mr. Such had read the plea diings, and with all respect to Mr. Wilkinson, counsel felt justified in saying that there was nothing in the defence that disclosed any ground of action on which Mr. Such could possibly be called as a material witness. It was the case, and if, as he expected, Mr. Douglas would object at the trial to Mr. Such's evidence, it was absurd, if not entirely *ex nihilo*, that Mr. Such should be forced to remain in Hongkong. Paragraph 7 of the defence, which had been referred to, said, in effect, that the contract for the purchase of shares could not be enforced because there was a mistake in the subject matter, in that the directors had certain information which was fraudulently concealed. Finally, counsel submitted that it would be unfair to keep Mr. Such in Shanghai, and that if Mr. Wilkinson had been here he would have taken some steps to examine Mr. Such *de bene esse*.

In reply to his Lordship Mr. Macleod stated that his client was leaving at 11.30 that morning, and the subpoena was served at midday the preceding day. Mr. Wilkinson submitted that however weighty Mr. Macleod's views might be, the Court could not agree with them to such an extent as to say that there was no necessity to call Mr. Such. Counsel submitted that Mr. Such should have mentioned his intention to leave Shanghai to him. If he had done so, his evidence could have been taken *de bene esse*. He would attach more importance to this application if his friend had brought a certificate from Dr. Macleod stating that Mr. Such had to leave Shanghai, as his health was worse now than it was several weeks ago. Counsel was grateful for the courtesy shown to him during his absence, but he was informed by Mr. McKean that he had tried to meet Mr. Such's convenience. Mr. Such offered to come and give his evidence to Mr. McKean, but he had not kept his appointment. Mr. Such could not say whether he was in a position to give evidence until he was questioned. Mr. McKean had left Shanghai, and Mr. Such intended to leave, so that only one director would be left in the place, and shareholders had received no notice of who was carrying on business. Counsel wished to call Mr. Such on the point that the directors allowed information about Mr. Nazer as a shareholder should have got to be communicated to others. It was prepared to put his questions to Mr. Such immediately.

Mr. Such's evidence was then taken *de bene esse*, frequent objections to its character being raised by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Macleod.

## AN EARTHQUAKE.

UNCOMMON IN SINGAPORE.

At about a quarter to two yesterday morning Singapore was visited by an earthquake, but so far as we have learned no damage was done, reports the *Free Press* of 5th inst. The general method of appreciation of the quake, was by sleepers being awakened by shaking of their bed. Many thought it might be someone walking on their room, but the lateness of the hour and the absence of all signs of life dispelled that idea. Those who have been in earthquakes before, notably in Japan, immediately appreciated the situation and awaited in some trepidation the developments. Fortunately they were not serious.

## MANIFESTATIONS.

The general effects were, on persons, a feeling of sea-sickness, giddiness and instability, and a noticeable destruction of the desire for sleep. On animals the effect was curious. Dogs and cats were frightened and nervous, but were not greatly disturbed till some little time afterwards. They trembled, and horses were subject to the same nervous perturbation. The after-bush of insects and animals was very marked, and for a little time there was a deathly stillness.

On things inanimate these effects have been recorded. Swaying of the beds and mosquito curtains. Almirahs rattled, heavy or light, and doors creaked and slammed. Pictures were moved out of plumb and remained so in the morning, giving a very grotesque appearance to the rooms. Hanging lamps swung and were oscillating for a little time. Water in the baths was disturbed into waves. Or rather the water-jar was tilted. An examination showed a high water mark of an inch or so, and in one or two cases, where the jar was full, it overflowed. In houses with built up baths the movement was more noticeable, it inches being the limit of wash. In one case a dripstone hung from a moderately high roof was found swinging like a pendulum three minutes after the quake, the amplitude of vibration being between three and four inches.

## THE CLOCKS IN THE POLICE COURTS STOPPED AT 2.31 A.M.

Nope of the instruments at the Observatory at Mount Faber were damaged. The time ball there did not drop at noon to-day, but this was probably caused by the fusing of the wires by the lightning during the thunder storm. The time ball at Fort Canning fell correctly. The shock was felt on vessels in the harbour. On Thursday afternoon, the officers of ships came ashore on the peculiar purple colour of the water. They also noticed a strange colour in the sky in the direction of Java. Many natives left their houses in alarm and rushed into the streets. They remained in the open until daylight.

## CLOCK STOPPED IN SOME HOUSES.

A resident, who was unable to sleep and was reading, says he heard a noise like distant thunder immediately before the quake.

The first shock made him giddy. A European lady residing in Tanglin is under the impression that she was awakened by an explosion and then felt the two shocks. They also made her giddy. Another resident of Tanglin says he felt slightly sick during the first shock. In his opinion, the first sensation was a succession of sudden sharp jolts. Then after a slight pause, there was a second shock, but the movements were slower and more regular. He went out into the garden and found the moon shining brightly but the sky now became hazy. The dogs were frightened and did not move when he spoke to them. A visit to the stables showed that the horses were also frightened. They were standing up and came forward timidly.

## ATMOSPHERE AND WEATHER.

Up to within a very short time of the quake, there was no apparent difference in the air. The moon was shining brightly and the night was fine. But immediately the earthquake had subsided the air became hazy and remained so until the thunderstorm of yesterday morning cleared the air. It was dark and hazy all day and the day before. The temperature at eight o'clock was 85 deg., and the morning record was also high.

## WAS IT AN EARTHQUAKE?

Some people who slept through the night undisturbed are inclined to pooh-pooh the idea of an earthquake. There is ample evidence to show that the shocks did occur. Negative evidence was given by the Office Tamby, who was asked about the gempa-tanah (earth-shake) and said Belom jumpa (Not yet met), but that does not disprove the positive.

## THE NATURE OF THE SHOCK SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN TWO WAVES, THE FIRST OF WHICH WAKENED PEOPLE.

Commencing with a small vibration it gradually increased until the shaking was at a maximum. This died away and then there was a second series of vibration, highly stronger. These also died away in tremors and nothing further happened. This reckoning assumes that the earlier shocks were the first that awakened the observer.

## FORMER EXPERIENCES.

Singapore and the Malay Peninsula are supposed to be out of the volcanic region included in the long belt that passes from Japan to the Philippines, and thence curves westward through Java and Sumatra. The nearest point of the volcanic belt is in the Karimons, 30 miles to the west, where there is an extinct volcano which has long been quiescent. The geology indicates nothing of volcanic nature, the basal structure being far as can be seen massive of granite, which has the head of all the hills and mountains, and frequently crop up in hills and boulders. Still, earthquakes are not unknown. There was a tremor in 1852 and another in 1892, but these were possibly only the transmitted effects of seismic disturbances within the volcanic belt. Just as the great explosion and subsequent disturbance following on the great eruption of Krakatau in 1884 was felt distinctly in Malacca and the Straits.

A personal recollection of 1892 is that it was similar to the one which occurred yesterday. The time was nine o'clock in the evening, the house shook violently, the hanging lamp was set swinging, and the water in the fixed bath showed a wave of nearly two inches. The shock was then single, and the natural instinct of taking to the open was followed; so any further shocks might not have been noticed.

## AREA OF DISTURBANCE.

There seems to have been little disturbance in the Tanjong Pagar district, but in the hills at Tanglin there is ample record of a severe shock. Likewise in Kampong Glam and the eastern part of the town. However the experience, if a little terrifying, need hardly cause the Municipality any anxiety as to the assessment returns for next year. Or as to the stability of the Fire engine station in Hill-st., which seems built on the same ground, which was in use in Hongkong and other typhoon districts, namely that the walls shall be thicker than they are high, so that when overturned you get a more lofty house than before.

## DIRECTION OF VIBRATION.

This is very difficult to determine without instruments. The personal feeling of most persons interviewed was that it was east and west. Those whose beds lay against the line were most disturbed. Pictures hung on walls running east and west were more disturbed than others, and almirahs placed to face that direction swayed more than those presenting a broader basis to the disturbance. The swinging of the long-drip stone was in the direction of west and east, and the general consensus of opinion was that the centre of disturbance was either east or west.

It is interesting to note that the earthquake of Thursday night (or rather Friday morning) scarcely affected clocks at the Time Ball Observatory on Mount Faber, reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 7th inst. The sidereal clock alters 0.3 seconds per day and is the standard. The variations of the solar clock, were by day from June 1st, 0.13 sec.; 0.11 sec.; 0.12 sec.; 0.11 sec.; and 0.10 sec. Thus there is absolutely nothing to show that the earthquake shocks affected the delicate clocks at the Observatory. The clocks can be compared to within one-fifth of a second. The blasting at Borneo Wharf has frequently had considerable effect on the clocks.

As we stated on Saturday, there has been given an instance of disturbance in the Tanjong Pagar District, and the above observations also show that the Mt. Faber range cannot have been affected. The line of most disturbance seems to have been the range of hills that runs from Tanglin to the sea, and eastward. There is abundant evidence that Mr. Zion and the south of Grange rd. had the worst of the movement. Also that it was quite severe in the Hotel de Europe and Raffles, extending to the eastward and being noticeably felt at Tanjong Katong.

With regard to the haze that followed the earthquake on Friday morning, there has been something abnormal in the weather for the past few days. Yesterday morning there was a dense mist, almost an English November fog, in the Tanglin District. Mr. R. S. Fry, who in 1892 was engaged in trigonometrical survey work, noted that for a few days after the earthquake then, all his observations were useless. Some unexpected refraction or haze interfered with the whole of them.

An official telegram reaching the Home Department in Tokyo reports that on the 2nd ultimo, after the establishment of the defence line against the Nantoan tribe of aborigines had been completed, a police officer and ten volunteers were murdered and the defence line broken. It was re-established on the 3rd ultimo. The length of the line is now about 100 miles. The line has been successfully attacked by the aborigines, four police officers, four volunteers, and three natives were killed and three police officers, two assistants of police and ten volunteers wounded. The loss sustained by the aborigines was 26 killed, the number of the wounded being unknown. It is stated that



## H.E. Tang Shao-yi.

## ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

## RECEPTION BY HIS COMPATRIOTS.

It may be remembered that, some time ago, His Excellency Tang Shao-yi was sent to the United States by the late Emperor Kwang Hsu in the capacity of a special Envoy to return thanks to the Government of that country for the remission of the Boxer indemnity. After fulfilling his mission he proceeded to Europe and visited the various courts, both in England and the Continent. The Special Envoy embarked on his return journey to China last month. His Excellency arrived in the Colony yesterday evening from Europe on board the German Mail Capt. P. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, proceeded on board the German liner shortly after arrival and, on behalf of Sir Frederick Lugard, invited the distinguished passenger to be a guest at Government House during his stay here. His Excellency paid a visit to Government House this morning and was met by H.E. the Governor, who exchanged felicitous remarks with the illustrious visitor.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi and suite shortly after their arrival last evening proceeded to Glenalee Buildings, formerly occupied by the German Consulate, and which will be used for the impending deliberations in connection with the question of the delimitation of Macao, where the party stayed for the night.

This afternoon, H.E. Tang Shao-yi was the guest of honor at a reception held at the Chinese Club by a number of influential Chinese citizens as a mark of the esteem in which His Excellency is held by both Europeans and Chinese. The distinguished party, which numbered about 120, arrived at about 12.30 p.m. and they were escorted upstairs by a sub-committee. Another sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, awaited the arrival of the guests near the hall and conducted them up to the dining-room on arrival. When the hosts and guests had taken their seats, the Chairman rose and said in Chinese: "Your Excellency and Gentlemen, I feel it a great honor to preside at this meeting, and on behalf of the Chinese merchants and gentry present, as well as the members of this Club, I have great pleasure in bidding you a hearty welcome. We welcome Your Excellency not only as one of China's great officials—great in position and power—but also as one of her most capable and enlightened men of the day. All that you have done have proved that you are possessed of extensive knowledge and remarkable attainments. Of China's most forward Ministers you rank amongst the foremost. Not only the Chinese, but also Europeans who know you hold you in high respect. From being a student educated abroad, you have, by sheer merit and personal efforts, risen to your present high position. Chance or outside influence did not play a part in your elevation. I do not propose to take up your valuable time by giving a detailed account of your merits and abilities, which are well known to all of us here. Suffice it to say that since you were entrusted with the management of international affairs, in spite of influences having been brought to bear on your action, you have in every matter of importance, succeeded to do the best towards the upholding of your country's dignity and the furthering of your national interests. Only men of great capabilities could have achieved this. We seriously hope that on your return now, having gained wider experience and knowledge from abroad, especially as you have visited more than ten countries, you will receive from the Chinese Government a more important and responsible appointment, so that you will be able to exercise your talents and work China up to a level with the most powerful nations of the world. This meeting with Your Excellency long life and prosperity. (Applause.)"

H.E. Tang, in reply, said that he was very grateful for the merchants, his own countrymen, did for him that day. He had only hoped that on your return now, having gained wider experience and knowledge from abroad, especially as you have visited more than ten countries, you will receive from the Chinese Government a more important and responsible appointment, so that you will be able to exercise your talents and work China up to a level with the most powerful nations of the world. This meeting with Your Excellency long life and prosperity. (Applause.)

The gathering was photographed after tea and His Excellency left at about 2 p.m. The party re-embarked on the German Mail leaving for the North at about 4 p.m. It is not certain whether His Excellency will proceed to Peking via Tientsin or by the Hankow and Peking Railway.

The river steamer purchased by the Chinese Ning Shao Steamship Company from the Poochow Government Dockyard to run on the Ningpo line has arrived at Shanghai and will begin her regular service in a fortnight. The vessel has twelve first-class cabins, forty second class and storage capacity for 3,000 people.

The departure of the American Squadron from Yokohama has been postponed. It is stated that the date of sailing has been deferred pending the sifting of a Court-martial on several petty officers and men who have been arrested on charges of stealing gun-fittings which they are alleged to have sold for at least two thousand yen.

From the local agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., we have received a copy of the Insurance Monitor in which there appears a report of the proceedings at the 47th annual general meeting, held in London last month. The report is very satisfactory as may be gathered from an editorial comment from which we extract the following remarks:—

"Prospering in all departments of its extensive business, the Commercial Union Assurance Company experienced last year that comparatively uneventful progress which is usually so favourable to the best interests of undertakings of the kind. There are no serious incidents of which a year can be remembered, though it is the time, almost without exception, that an insurance office does well and strengthens its resources. Apart from the revenues, separately placed, of three life offices taken over, the Company has now from its own organisation an annual premium income nearing four millions sterling and there is every reason to anticipate that the prominent and aptly named institution controlled from Cornwall will continue to expand and flourish increasingly, able to honor with despatch all the contracts entered into by an enterprising management."

## Hongkong University Scheme.

## ONE LAKH OF DOLLARS PROMISED.

## CHINESE GENTLEMAN INTERVIEWS THE GOVERNOR.

A correspondent, writing in our columns the other day, made the statement that the Governor's University scheme had produced an outpour of surprise. He enumerated them all. To-day we are able to add yet another to his list. The latest surprise in connection with the now practically assured establishment of the Hongkong University is the visit of H. E. Cheung Pao-tse to Hongkong the other day. His Excellency arrived from Canton with the express purpose of conferring with His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard on the question of the proposed University. So satisfied was the Chinese gentleman with the information he was able to obtain from the Governor, as a result of his personal inquiries, that he undertook to raise from among his clansmen the sum of one hundred thousand dollars towards the endowment funds. Failing his ability to collect that sum by public subscription, H.E. Cheung has promised to make up the deficiency, if any, out of his private purse.

Our Canton correspondent makes reference in his letter published to-day to the energy which is being displayed in Canton in the collection of further funds and, incidentally, gives prominence to the fact that H.E. Cheung is exerting himself in the interests of the Governor's project.

## HONGKONG CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The collections, up to the 15th inst., by the Chinese sub-committee now amount to \$147,000. Individual subscriptions not acknowledged are as follows:—

Lau Shun Shan Tong	\$2,000
Kung Yee Rice Hong	1,000
Tsang Hon-chi	500
Li Yu-pung	500
Li Chung Luen	500
Yee Wo Piece Goods Shop	500
Yee Cheong Piece Goods Shop	500
Cheong Cheung Chi	300
Luen On Company	200
Lien Wo Piece Goods Shop	200
Chu Sik-yue	200

## CHINA ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL.

The appeal issued by the China Association in London is in the following terms:—

## PROPOSED UNIVERSITY FOR HONGKONG.

The China Association has been invited by the Governor of Hongkong to co-operate in an appeal for subscriptions towards the creation of a University for Hongkong.

A resident in the Colony has generously offered to defray the cost of the necessary buildings (estimated at \$500,000) provided that the sum of \$100,000 required for endowment is forthcoming by December 31st next.

The scope of the University will include a Faculty of Medicine, a Faculty of Applied Science (Engineering, &c.), and later a Degree of Arts as well as Chinese Literature and Classics.

The General Committee feel confident that the project will appeal to all who take an interest in the future of China.

The University would enhance the standing of the Colony, and would provide of inestimable advantage to Chinese, whether resident in the Empire itself, in Hongkong, in the Straits Settlements, or in Indo-China, by providing facilities for the acquisition of Western learning practically at their doors while it is hoped that the training would dispose students to remember sympathetically in after life the associations and teachers connected with their education gained in a British Colony.

Sums totalling £40,000 have already been contributed in this country through Members of the Association and their friends.

A pamphlet containing a Memorandum by Sir Frederick Lugard giving full particulars of the scheme, may be obtained on application to the Acting Secretary to the China Association, 159, Cannon Street, E. O., and the Hon. Treasurer will be pleased to receive and acknowledge promises of subscriptions sent to him at that address.

C. J. DUNDEON, Chairman, China Association.

H. C. WILCOX, Acting Secretary.

Commenting on the above, the *Birmingham Post* of 10th May says: "It will be seen by our advertising columns that the China Association in London are inviting subscriptions towards the project for the establishment of a university at Hongkong. It is not intended that the university shall in any way be influenced by religious bodies of any denomination whatsoever, the sole aim being to supply a sound secular education. Sums totalling £40,000 have already been contributed in this country through members of the association and their friends. The period for the collection of the sum required for the endowment has been extended to December 31st next."

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. H. N. Mody has again very generously extended the time limit for the collection of the £100,000 required for the endowment and equipment funds by another six months. Why this information has been withheld from Hongkong when it was published in England just a month ago to the very day remains to be explained. The Colony was labouring under the impression that the \$400,000 or so (not including H.E. Cheung's undertaking for \$100,000) yet remaining to collect must be raised within the next fortnight before Mr. Mody's munificent offer for the building grant could be availed of. Thanks again to that gentleman's further generosity the last third portion of the money need now cause no anxiety as out of the four lakhs the Governor is already assured of one from the Chinese magnate, while from the merchants and another couple of hundred thousand. This leaves a bare one lakh to be subscribed for by the British and foreign Banks and mercantile houses in Hongkong. It should be a strange commentary on the British and foreign sections of the community did they fail to account among themselves for a comparatively small sum out of the one and a quarter million dollars required.

The Naval Court-martial sitting at Nagasaki on R.M.S. *Koni*, for the trial of those responsible for the mishap to the destroyer *Fame*, was concluded on the 24th ultimo when Lieutenant-Commander Thomas was "reprimanded." The *Nagasaki Press* points out that this is a formal and moral sentence only, the nearest possible approach to an acquittal.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 15th June, 1906:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	420	25
Chinese	470	235
Total	890	260

## HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

## PROGRAMME OF NEXT SESSION.

The next session of the College of which His Excellency the Governor of the Colony is the patron and the Hon. Mr. Francis H. May, C.M.G., M.P., commences on Wednesday, 1st September, 1906. The preliminary examination will begin on Tuesday, 17th August.

The subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination are as follows:—

I. English, including reading, dictation, composition, grammar, analysis; with questions on the general outlines of English history; and on the general outlines of the geography of Europe and Asia, with special reference to the geography of China.

II. Latin, or classical Chinese, or other classical language. (Grammar, and easy translation from and into English.)

III. Mathematics, comprising:—(1) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, percentage, square root, and simple interest; (2) algebra, including simple equations and easy quadratic equations; and (3) geometry, including the subject-matter of Euclid, Books I., II., and III., with easy deductions.

IV. One optional subject: Greek, French, German, a modern Chinese dialect, or other language. (Grammar, and easy translation from and into English.)

The Oxford Local Examination certificates, Senior and Junior, are accepted as exempting from the preliminary examination *pro tanto*, i.e., from the preliminary examination on subjects passed in the Oxford Local Examinations.

The fee of the College is \$120 per annum. Any class in the College may be attended by a non-matriculated student, i.e., by one who does not wish to pass a preliminary examination, on payment of a class fee of twenty dollars, and of each such class, for each session of four months duration; but no class so attended will be allowed to take part in the regular medical curriculum of the College.

This is arranged to provide for those intending to qualify as pharmaceutical chemists, or desirous of studying the scientific subjects only, such as physics, chemistry, practical chemistry, and biology.

Candidates for the preliminary examination should enter their names before 2nd August.

The calendar of the College and all information regarding it may be obtained on application to the secretary, Dr. J. C. Thomson, at the Tung Wa Hospital, or at the Alice Memorial Hospital.

## A CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE.

## CASE AT THE MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Court, last Wednesday, an inquiry was held by Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, into the circumstances respecting the charge of negligence in the performance of their duties on the 13th inst., against Fung Yau and Chung Su, master and engineer of the steam-launch 5K, preferred by Mr. Thomas Neave, Superintendent Engineer of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. A letter from Mr. Neave addressed to the Harbour Master and bearing the date 14th inst. stated that on the previous night, the launch 5K took some gear off to the *Palermo* for men working on the rudder. In going alongside, the coxswain states that the engineers were too slow in going astern. The launch collided with the spar that supported the staging, broke the spar and precipitated the men and tools into the water. Two of the workmen were injured, one slightly, and the other reported to have sustained a broken leg. Mr. Ford, Foreman of the time, and the Chief Engineer, Foreman of the time, were on the stage of the time and by clinging to the rudder gudgeons, escaped being thrown into the harbour. Mr. Ford went on board the 5K some 300 feet after the accident as he could not find that there was only 90 lbs. of steam registered on the gauge, and that there was no engineer on board; the engines had been worked by the fireman. The launch had been told off the night before as the duty launch and the engineer had no right to be ashore. The coxswain of this launch and an accident to the stern of the boat only a few days ago.

Mr. F. Ford, Foreman Engineer, Dock Co., stated that on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, he was working on a stage over the stem of the *Palermo*, when the No. 5 Dock launch coming back from the Dock with relief ran into the stage he was on, thereby throwing the people working thereon into the water with all their tools. One fireman was badly hurt and was now being attended by the Tung Wa Hospital, the man being unable to work.

Fung Yau, coxswain of the No. 5 Dock launch, stated that at 7.30 p.m. on the 13th inst. he was going from the stage to the *Palermo*. When near the steamer, he saw the engine-room bell to go astern but the engine did not go astern and he ran into a stage over the stern. He then went down into the engine-room but there was no engineer there and a fireman only in charge of the engines.

The engineer's statement was to the effect that on Sunday night, he was absent from his launch on account of his wife being sick. He left the launch at about 7.30 p.m. He did not inform the coxswain of his absence. He only told the fireman.

The finding of the Court was to the effect that the accident was caused through the negligence being absent from his place of duty and leaving the engine-room in charge of the fireman without informing the coxswain and being properly relieved, for which his certificate was ordered to be suspended for three months. The coxswain of the launch was also found guilty of carelessness and leaving the wharf without seeing that he had a proper crew, and as causing what might have been a very serious accident. His certificate was therefore ordered to be suspended for two months.

Six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks were imposed on a richiea coolie who on the 17th inst. attempted to assault a European sergeant with intent to rob.

"HAPPY RETREAT" was the scene of an immigration meeting on Saturday afternoon last, when a watchman with pugilistic tendencies assaulted two richiea coolies over some contentious point and then proceeded to treat a Chinese *lukong* who tried to intervene to a similar reception. The rowdy one was on Monday fined \$10 and \$20 respectively at the Magistrate's.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council: An Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of five hundred and twenty thousand two hundred dollars and thirty-four cents, to defray the charges of the year 1906.

The British s.s. *Glenogle*, Captain W. H. Paddis, which arrived in port last Tuesday morning from Singapore with 1,493 Chinese in the steerage, reports that between Hongkong Lighthouse and Singapore, the vessel rescued the crew (six) of a Chinese shipwrecked junk and brought them over to Hongkong. The steamer encountered moderate S.W. monsoon and fair weather.

## HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

## At a meeting held at the Victoria Recreation Club last Tuesday afternoon the drawing of the first round of the above competition took place.

Those present were representatives of the Victoria R.C. Corinthian Yacht Club, Lusitano Recreation Club, B. O. C. Royal Engineers, Buffs, 88th Coy. R. G. A., 87th Coy. R. G. A., and 83rd Coy. R. G. A.

There were altogether nine teams entered, and more than last year, and the first round of the Competition will be played before the 10th of July.

The fixtures for the 1st Round are as follows:—Lusitano Recreation Club vs. 83rd Coy. R.G.A. 87th Coy. R. G. A. vs. Buffs. 88th Coy. R. G. A. vs. V.R.C. B. O. C. vs. O.Y.C. Royal Engineers bye.

## BRITISH TYPES IN CHINA.

It has always been my idea when in China to get away from the great sea-port towns like Hongkong and Shanghai and note how the British conducts himself in what is termed "real China," where life is civilised. But "civilisation" is to be found right in the heart of China. For instance I bought Crosbie and Blackwell's pickles and Capstan Navy Cut at Chungking 1,500 miles up the great Yangtze from Shanghai. At Chungking you will also find the British Consul training his polo ponies to beat the German Naval officers, the forces meeting on a sand-spit of the Yangtze to fight a duel. True there are no motor-cars after Hankow and only one at the latter city, but Hankow has rikshaws and telephones and iced stenghas. Having lived for three days in a sampan of large size on the Yangtze and traversed 1,000 miles of the great river I had plenty of time to study mankind. To meet anyone who spoke English, gave you a tiffin, or a good cigar was a treat beyond words. The fare was curry and rice for breakfast, tiffin and dinner and mightily tough chickens they were, still it was a case of eat or starve and I chose the latter.

The most palatial steamers run between Shanghai and Ichang a distance of 1,000 miles; then you say good-bye to all luxury. "From a palace to a prison" is not much of an exaggeration. The stateroom was leaky, draughty and overrun with rats! There were eight of a crew who slept, ate and smoked in a space about 10 feet square. Their food was fried cabbage and rice and on this diet they walked like mountain-goats 30 miles a day overhauling the craft through the famous Yangtze rapids. Wonderful men! Never a complaint, and their remuneration from Ichang to Chungking, a distance of 450 miles, which took 20 days, was \$1 (Max). Where in any other part of the world would you find labour on cheap?

I shall never forget after having passed a week in the boat with the rain coming through the roof occasionally, not having taken my clothes off at night on account of the perishing cold, and the eternal smell of fried cabbage in my nostrils, the five o'clock tea I had with the Rev. Mr. Platt and his wife who are doing missionary work at Kweifu. The China Inland Mission makes a rule that their preachers and teachers must live right in the heart of the Chinese quarter, so it can be imagined how repulsive this is to people of refined tastes. The Platt and Miss Clarke were seated at five o'clock tea dressed in Chinese costume with two fine little boys who headed the cake round. That tea and cake was magnificent. Mr. Platt was once up an income of £300 a year to go to China where he lives on half that amount. Mrs. Platt smiled broadly when I said, "I suppose you won't stay at this life long cut off from all like Kweifu in your life living, you cannot really live here."

"Oh why do you say that? Perhaps in ten years' time we may take a holiday. Our work is so grossing that we don't think of any exile." Miss Clarke is quite a bright and pretty English girl—walks through the lanes and by-ways of Kweifu in her Chinese costume making converts. I met her in one of these rambles and put out my hand to take hers.

Please don't. I mustn't shake hands, the Chinese would be horrified," so I shook hands with myself.

The Belgian and French orders never leave China. When once they come out they remain and only permanent incapacity is sufficient excuse to allow them to return to Europe. The photograph I have of one of the missionaries at Ichang who lies in his coffin with both arms cut off, both feet, and his skull bashed in, tells its own story of what a missionary may incur. This poor padre was done to death by an infuriated father whose son it was said, had been whipped by the priest. Once a Chinaman's blood is up he is a fiend incarnate.

At every turn almost on the Yangtze you meet missionaries of various orders. Though the life is hard and monotonous they are not in any way deprived of luxury. The China Inland Mission is exceptionally good in this respect, not forgetting, of course, that the C. I. M. is a very rich concern.

The type of Consul one meets in the interior of China doesn't complain of over-work. He, as a rule, is surrounded with home comforts. Good wine, cigars, lawn tennis and fox terriers give him touch to an Englishman's home that he will admit. He yawns and of course wishes himself back in "Ricadilly." At luncheon at the British Consulate with Mr. Little, at Ichang, I could have imagined myself in London so far as comfort is concerned and in many respects a great deal more luxury. At the Ichang Club, in a room for reading and one for billiards the whole British colony assembles. The shipping boss and clerk are having stenghas, the customs officials are having tea up to the doctor, the consul and all the rest are doing in this remote city of China just as they would in any civilised city. Yet look out of the door. There is a Chinese criminal not far off with his chin at an angle of 45 degrees protruding from the top of a cage and he can't lower it. There is a man in the stocks. There is a naked beggar lying in the midst of frightful filth and squalor. Yes, you are in China and the picture without is in strange contrast to the comfortable British Club within.

Truly the Englishman is the embodiment of apathy. It is said that two Englishmen meeting each other on the rules of Mesopotamia the morning after the quake nodded nonchalantly and one said "I wonder old chap, if we can get a drink anywhere." At Chungking, if we can get a drink place frequently just behind the Imperial Post Office, the populace gathering at a Chinese College in session to Dr. G. H. Batson Wright, retired on pension, with effect from the 7th April, 1909.

ADVISED have been received by the chief quartermaster of the division at Manila that the launch *Mariburg*, which struck on a reef on the east coast of Samar a few days ago, is a total loss. She was used as a supply ship between Borongan and Camp Hay. As the former station is to be abandoned it will not be necessary to send another launch in her place.

## THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING MAY 23, 1906.

The Chairman and Directors, Raub Australian Gold Mining Coy., Ltd., Singapore. Gentlemen,—I herewith beg to hand you my report on my mining and milling operations. The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay returns of prospecting work shows a total of 10,111 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 521 ft. sinking, 207 ft. driving, 533 ft. cross-cutting and 195 ft. of prospecting work as against a total of 866 ft. for the previous four weeks.

**MINES.**  
Bukit Komar—400 ft. Level, Drive North on Main Lode—This has been driven 15 ft. The lode averages 41 in. wide but low in value. Drive South at 9 ft. in Groscurt.—To this has been added 7 ft., making a total of 10 ft. The lode 47 in. wide, gives an average value of 7 dwt.

Drive South at 12 ft. in Groscurt.—Here 12 ft. has been driven, bringing the total to 14 ft. The lode carries mixed matter about 18 in. wide of very low grade.

400 ft. Level, Drive South.—This has been extended 10 ft., making a total of 504 ft. The lode 56 in. wide, averages 10 dwt. per ton.

Drive North.—This has been taken from 14 ft. to 25 ft. The lode averages 22 in. in width and 14 dwt. in value. Better ore is expected as the drive proceeds.

Drive North No. 1 Winze.—This has been sunk 16 ft., making the total depth 68 ft. The portion of the lode in sight is the full width of the winze, 48 in. and worth 14 dwt.

300 ft. Level, Drive South from Stope.—This has been advanced 10 ft., making a total of 12 ft. The lode 60 in. wide, gives 34 dwt. per ton.

400 ft. Level, Drive South.—A small winze has been sunk 13 ft. to connect with stope from below.

The crosscut west opposite the shaft has been extended 12 ft., making a total of 664 ft. Crosscutting for Stope-filling.—468 ft.

Stopes.—Above the 440 level, 2 stopes. Lode 68 in. wide and worth 12 dwt.

Above the 340 level, 2 stopes. Lode 19 in. wide and worth 1 dwt.

Above the 240 level, 1 stope. Lode 12 in. wide and worth 8 dwt.

**STOPE MINES.**  
160 ft. Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 2 ft., making a total of 1,051 ft. The lode 80 in. wide, gives 34 dwt. in value.

No. 2 Winze.—This has been sunk 23 ft., making total depth 24 ft. The lode in sight is 44 in. wide and worth 20 dwt.

Branch from Stope.—The drives on this have been extended 3 ft. to the north and south, making a total of 38 ft. These are now idle as the lode is too narrow and low in value.

160 ft. Level, Drive North.—To this has been added 1 ft., making the total 82 ft. The lode 52 in. wide, gives 5 dwt. per ton.

A drive has been started on a second branch and taken off.

Stope.—Above the 160 level, 2 stopes. Lode 73 in. wide and worth 8 dwt.

**ANDERSON SHAFT.**  
160 ft. Level, Main Crosscut West.—This has been extended 24 ft., making a total of 84 ft. Nothing further has been met and this work is stopped.

Drive North on Main Lode.—To this has been added 24 ft., making a total of 31 ft. During the month the drive passed through a disorganised piece of ground. It is again in settled ground and carries a fine body of ore. For the month it averaged 73 in. in width and 8 dwt. in value.

Prospecting on some mixed matter met in the crosscut further to the west has not resulted in anything.

The drive to the south on the main lode will be started during the coming month.

**BUKIT MALACCA.**  
No. 1 Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 29 ft., making a total of 45 ft. south of shaft. The lode 50 in. wide, averages 7 dwt.

Drive North from Groscurt East.—This has been taken from 24 ft. to 56 ft. on a lode 45 in. wide and worth 7 dwt.

No. 2 Level, Groscurt East.—Here 10 ft. has been added, making a total of 26 ft. No change has been met.

Stope.—Above the No. 1 level, 2 stopes. Lode 52 in. wide and worth 7 dwt. On surface and underground 19 ft. of prospecting work has been done.

**GENERAL.**  
At Anderson shaft the new head gear is almost completed.

At Bukit Komar the shaft has been fitted with new hoists and skip, ready from the 440 to 400 level.

From the Wilfley tables 42.6 tons of concentrates have been recovered, worth 1.23 ozs. per ton.

The 12 weeks clean up of the Cyanide works has given 91 ozs. of gold from treating 193.5 tons of concentrates, and sands, equalling a recovery of 9.53 dwt. per ton treated and 89 t. extraction.

The Milling sheet accompanies this.

**BUKIT KOMAR.**  
40 Stamps: ran 28 days less 15 days for clean up and repairs.

Huntington Mill ran 23 days less 375 days for clean up and repairs to supply pump which which has been fitted with new valve.

Ore Crushed: Komar 2,321 tons. Stope 1,564 "

Total 3,885 tons.  
Amalgam Collected 3,215 ozs. producing Retorted Gold 1,104 ozs. Smelted Gold 1,092,575 " Average yield per ton 5.63 dwt. value of tailings 52 "

**BUKIT MALACCA.**  
No. 1 Mill ran 24 days (crushing 318 tons of Mine ore and 1,776 tons Surface ore). Total crushed 4,904 tons. Amalgam Collected 356 ozs. producing Retorted Gold 110 ozs. Smelted Gold 110,000 " Average yield per ton 1.05 dwt. Total—Tons crushed 5,979 ozs. Amalgam 3,571,000 ozs. Smelted Gold 1,402,375 " Average Fineness 919.707 " Yield per ton 4.03 dwt.

**W. H. MARTIN,**  
General Manager.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. T. K. Dealy to be headmaster of the Queen's College in session to Dr. G. H. Batson Wright, retired on pension, with effect from the 7th April, 1909.

## THE RAT PROBLEM.

Under the above title we have received from the publishers a copy of a new work written by Mr. W. R. Boeller. The work has been written chiefly with the view of accelerating the introduction, and passing by Parliament of a Rat Law, on the lines of the Danish Rat Law, which it is claimed, will mean for the British Empire, the saving from needless destruction of millions of pounds worth of property and of untold human life. The author would appear to have so far succeeded in his object, according to the following from a recent home exchange:—

Sir Charles McLaren, supported by Sir John Brunner, Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Ray, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Mr. Warner, has introduced a measure, which, according to the memorandum, is founded







that letter was also read to the Court, as were many others, all of which were put in as Exhibits. Under cross-examination, Mr. Hastings related that he found defendant a very useful man. In 1907 he left for Hong Kong in April, and the agreement with the defendant was entered into just before that. The first agreement with the defendant was for four years, and when the second one was entered into defendant had only completed two and three-quarter years under the first one. Witness wanted to keep Mr. Dixon, but the latter wanted terms. The second agreement was made by witness' brother, Mr. Geo. Hastings, and not by witness. Under that agreement defendant was to get \$325 a month for the first year, and \$350 for the last three years with commission and not profits—one per cent. for the first year, two per cent. for the second year and so forth. The question of leave, salary when away, and passage money (single passage only) were also mentioned. Witness first saw Wong Hui Tong this year—not last year. The Reuter, Brockelmann action took place while witness was at home. There was a large sum of money paid to Wong Hui Tong by witness' firm for costs. Witness may have seen Wong with Mr. Dixon then. The accounts were made up by Mr. Dixon. The account was paid to Wong about the middle of April. There was a complaint made at the time by Wong about the costs and Crown costs. When the complaint was made Wong, Tam, defendant and witness were present. An arrangement had been made to change Wong \$500 for making out the accounts. Wong in his complaint regarding the costs, said that he had paid the sum of \$500 to Mr. Dixon which had not been accounted for. Witness questioned him about it, but did not take down a note at the time about the complaint. He did not consider it necessary to make a note. At the next interview with Wong, witness asked him if he would give evidence about the money he had given to Mr. Dixon. Wong was unwilling, and stated that he did not want to have anything to do with the case. Wong asked of the court being too high and wanted them reduced. Witness said he would go through them and see.

## SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION.

CHIEF JUSTICE DOUBTFUL AS TO POWER OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

16th inst.

There was again a goodly number of spectators present in the Supreme Court, this morning, when the case was resumed in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, a solicitor, late of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, is being called upon to show cause why his name should not be struck off the Rolls for alleged misconduct. The attendance in Court to-day consisted mostly of Europeans and a few Chinese, who followed the case with great interest. When their Lordships took their seats shortly after half-past ten o'clock, Mr. John Hastings, went into the witness stand to be cross-examined by Mr. Calthrop, who is retained by the defence.

In cross-examination, Mr. Hastings said that he made an entry in his diary when he interviewed the man Wong Hui Tong.

Mr. Calthrop—Have you your diary here?

Witness—No.

I thought I asked for your diary yesterday?—Yes. It is in my office.

I would like to see your diary and Mr. Dixon's diary also.—Very well.

Have you your bank-book counterfoil for the payment to Mr. Wong of the \$10,000?—No. But I have the receipt.

The receipt was produced, and at the request of Mr. Calthrop the bill of costs was handed in. Mr. Calthrop—When you saw Wong Hui Tong in April did he say anything about \$500 he was alleged to have given Mr. Dixon?

Witness—No.

The Chief Justice—Then what is the date of this alleged payment?

Mr. Potter—23rd July.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—In ordinary course who received the payments?

Witness—The solicitor in charge of the case. In the diary is Mr. Dixon's hand-writing.

The Chief Justice—Have you any rule as to cheques being made out in the name of the firm?

Witness—Yes. All cheques paid to the firm are made out in the name of the firm.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—And Chinese payments?—They pay in cash.

Mr. Calthrop—When Mr. Wong complained did he complain to you about the \$500 he was alleged to have paid to Mr. Dixon?

Witness—No.

What did he complain to you about?—About the high costs.

What did he want?—A detailed account. I believed he said something also about \$500 not being credited to him.

Did he say anything to you about it?—No, he did not.

Who was the interpreter present?—Tam or my cashier.

At your interview of the 26th March did you not refer to the fact that Mr. Dixon was living with a European woman?—Yes.

When did you first hear of it?—When I was at home in 1908.

Did you hear of it from your brother?—Yes. By letter.—Yes.

Did you make any complaint to Mr. Dixon about this woman?—I did not. I wrote to my brother.

I am not asking you about your brother—I am allowed to explain.

Mr. Potter—The witness was asked if he heard it from his brother.

Mr. Hastings—I, personally, did not complain, but I objected.

Mr. Calthrop—I'm not asking what your brother did. I'm asking you. You said you objected.

Witness—I did strongly.

You are the head of the firm?—I am.

Did you suggest that this matter should go to arbitration?—Yes. But the other side did not consent.

In your letter to Mr. Dixon did you not mention the word "embezzlement"?—Misappropriation of monies were the words used.

Witness went on to say that he would not venture to give an opinion as to whether an employee should be discharged for keeping a woman. It was a question of law. It did not come to his knowledge, during his stay in the Colony, of a man, under contract, being discharged for keeping a woman.

Mr. Calthrop—Do you say that Mr. Dixon asked you to allow him to practise?—I did.

And you refused?—Yes.

Why did you refuse?—I had a right to refuse. Were you afraid of competition with him if you allowed him to practise?—There was a clause in his agreement forbidding him to practise, and I had a right to refuse.

Only if he refused a partnership?—No. I put it to you, that under the clause of the agreement you could only refuse Mr. Dixon a practice if he refused a partnership?—During the term of the agreement—five years—which has a bearing in the matter.

If that agreement came to an end and no partnership had been entered into, would Mr. Dixon be allowed to practise on his own?—I don't think so.

Was it not in fear of competition?—I had a right to refuse to allow him to practise.

Were you afraid of competition from other people?—No.

Mr. Potter objected, saying that his friend was simply "fishing."

Mr. Calthrop—I am entitled to ask the question.

The Chief Justice over-ruled the objection. Mr. Hastings—I am not afraid of competition.

The Chief Justice—I thought you would.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—What you mean is that you wanted to stand on your legal rights?—Witness—Yes.

Calthrop—Did your some time ago send a letter round to all the firms of solicitors about managing clerks?—Yes.

That letter should not be allowed at the termination of their agreements to practise in the Colony?—Yes.

Did you propose it?—Yes, I did.

Then, you were anxious to prevent any competition by managing clerks?—We all, except one, agreed to it.

Who was that one?—Mr. Denny.

Are you aware that Mr. Harrison objected to it?—Mr. Harrison replied that it depended on the circumstances.

Now, why are you taking these proceedings?—Because I do not consider Mr. Dixon a proper person to remain on the Rolls.

Are you taking these proceedings in the interest of the profession?—Yes, and in my own interest.

Then why, if it were in the interest of the profession, should you suggest that he go elsewhere and practise?—As long as he left the Colony I did not care where he practised.

Why were you so anxious that Mr. Dixon should go away?—Because I did not think he was a desirable person to keep in the Colony.

The witness, however, did not mind keeping defendant on for one or two months in order to straighten out his affairs. After what defendant admitted to witness in March witness sent him the cancellation agreement, thinking that having admitted his fault he was prepared to cancel his agreement, and go.

In your letter to your brother you said, "I shall see that he does not practise here?"—Yes.

You did take good care?—The answer was not audible.

Did you do this for your own interest?—I have said that I took this step in my own interest and in the interest of the legal profession.

On the 26th March you said you had all these proofs against Mr. Dixon?—I had.

And that he was not a desirable person?—Yes.

Then why on that day did you make out a joint power of attorney with defendant for \$55,000 worth of scrip?—On or about the 26th March a man named Captain Le Peake came into my office with Mr. Dixon and said that he wanted to give Mr. Dixon a power of attorney for the sale of certain shares. I knew nothing of the matter, but I said that if a power of attorney was to be made out my name should be mentioned in the matter.

Did you trust Mr. Dixon, then?—No, I did not.

What were the shares?—The shares were not saleable in the market here. The shares were of the Messageries Cantonaise Steamship Company.

Do you know anything about those shares?—I do not.

Then how do you know that those shares were not saleable in the Colony?—I know the market of Hongkong and I have never seen any of those shares on the lists.

When witness spoke to his interpreter regarding the question of the alleged embezzlement he asked for instances. The interpreter gave him no assistance whatever. The interpreter, however, was not in witness's employment then. Although this was the foundation of his charge witness did not keep a note of the interviews in his diary. Witness had no communication with Wong. The other interpreter, Tam, and Hung were in constant communication. They were friends, but what communication they had between them on the matter was not with witness's authority.

Why then did Tam make this affidavit?—When he made the declaration, he said that he had paid \$500 over to Mr. Dixon, which he had received from Wong Hui Tong. Hung agreed that it was correct that the money was paid to Mr. Dixon.

But you said that Tam never went to see Hung on your behalf?—Yes; only once.

I brought that back to your memory by referring to the declaration?—Yes.

Why did you write the letter of 31st March to Mr. Dixon?—Mr. Dixon asked me to re-consider the matter, and after re-considering the matter I wrote him my decision.

In the letter you do not say that Mr. Dixon asked you to consider the matter?—I do not.

At the interview on 26th March, didn't you tell Mr. Dixon that he must go?—I told him that it was impossible for us to keep him in our office after what had occurred.

At that interview did you say "I would think over the matter"?—Yes.

Did you tell the Court that before?—No.

Why not?—Don't you think that was of importance?—No.

Why?—Mr. Dixon asked me to reconsider the matter, and I did so carefully.

Did you say you would undertake?—I made no undertaking.

Do you suggest that Mr. Dixon did not keep his diary properly?—He did not enter into his diary two of his attendances at the Police Court. He attended Court twice in that case, but did not enter in his diary anything of the matter.

At 12.10 the Judges left the Court for a few minutes, and on their return, Mr. Calthrop asked what was the object of making entries in the diary.

The witness replied that it was necessary to make out his bill of costs.

An entry regarding one of Mr. Dixon's attendances at the Police Court in one of the cases already referred to.

The witness related that Mr. Dixon had attended the Court and had failed to enter two visits.

But would not this entry convey to your mind that he had attended the Court and no further entry was required?—No.

Do you suggest that there was any attempt at concealment on the part of Mr. Dixon in that case?—No. I said that two entries were not entered.

May solicitors not inadvertently forget to make the entry?—Yes. They may forget it.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—That entry in the diary you refer to, was it in Mr. Dixon's handwriting?—No. Mr. Dixon, apparently, made no entry at all in this case. (The case in question was one of abortion).

Who by?—The cashier.

But isn't that *bona fide*?—The entry was, not made by Mr. Dixon.

Are you not content to receive what you get sometimes in a case?—If there is a lump sum there is an agreement.

If a solicitor had arranged for \$50 to attend the Police Court, and he was only there for a minute and the case was remanded might it not be reasonable to accept \$50?—If it was arranged for.

This brought forth from Mr. Calthrop the following retort:—"You have had your pound of flesh, Mr. Hastings, but sometimes you take loss."

When there is an agreed sum for costs in a case, cannot Mr. Dixon receive a less sum?—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Has he a right to do so?—Witness—Yes.

Mr. Calthrop—Do you say Mr. Dixon has *carte blanche* in the reduction of costs?—Yes.

The Chief Justice—The witness has said so. And he is entitled to take less?—Yes.

At this interview with Mr. Dixon on the 26th did you say that the interpreter, Hung, had admitted having done these things with Mr. Dixon?—I told him I had got the information.

Didn't you say that Hung had made a "clean breast" of it?—I don't remember using those words.

Did you tell Mr. Dixon that Hung had admitted receiving part of the money?—Yes.

Did you give him any particulars?—Not at the time.

Did you call Mr. Dixon in at the interview with the object of getting a confession from him?—No.

Why did you call him in?—To put the matter to him.

Did you call him in without any object of getting a confession from him?—I called him in to put the matter to him.

You put the matter to him? Mr. Dixon leaves the room; you called him back, and said that you had enough evidence to prosecute him. Why did you call him back?—To say those words.

To get a statement out of Mr. Dixon?—No. Did you think he was going to make some important statement?—I did not know he was going to make any statement.

When you are charging a person with embezzlement is it not likely that he would make some important statement?—He may or he may not.

Are you sure you did not call Mr. Dixon in for the interview with the object of taking a confession from him?—I called him in to put the matter to him.

Is it true you said to him: "Well, Dixon, have you determined to fight me?"—I do not deny it. The words were similar to those. The words I used were: "If you wish to fight me, fight me."

Did you ever use the word "ruin" to Mr. Dixon in the course of the interview on the 26th April?—I can't be quite certain. I certainly never said I would ruin him. The word "ruin" was never used in the interview.

Did you tell him you would not allow him to practise here?—Yes.

Did you say that if he did not go away you would ruin him?—No.

Now, did you ever mention the word "ruin" on the 26th April?—I am not quite certain.

Did you say that Mr. Dixon would "cut into" your business if you allowed him to remain in the Colony?—I may have said that.

Did not Mr. Dixon say to you that he would not say any harm?—I believe he did.

Did he not say he would not interfere with his clients?—Yes.

And did you not say that such an undertaking was not feasible?—I did.

Did you not say that your word would be taken against his?—No.

The Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

When the Court resumed after the fifteen minutes, Mr. Hastings returned to the witness-box, and in answer to a question denied that he had reduced his staff, or the expenses of his staff.

Mr. Price, his shorthand writer, had left him, his salary at the time being \$250 a month. A new shorthand man had been engaged at a salary of \$300 a month.

Mr. Calthrop then went at length into the salaries of all the clerks and interpreters in witness' employ. "Counsel's" idea in raising that point was to show that there were certain retrenchments going on in Mr. Hastings' office—a reason why Mr. Dixon's services were not required.

That concluded the cross-examination.

Mr. Hastings was then re-examined by Mr. Potter. He said that Mr. Dixon had always said he had a balance in the bank—something like \$4,000. Defendant was at one time appointed trustee for an estate in bankruptcy.

Witness discovered that there was \$1,100 balance of the account due to the firm's client's account, and defendant was requested to pay that sum over to the firm, which he did by drawing a cheque.

Mr. Potter—Before you entered into the second agreement with Mr. Dixon did you know he was living with a European woman?—Witness—I did not.

When did you first hear of his way of living?—When I heard from my brother.

Would you think it would be good for your firm or any other firm of solicitors for a partner to be living with a European woman?—I think it would be prejudicial to the firm's interests for a partner therein to be living and co-habiting with a European woman. I think it brings a bad class of business to the firm.

The witness, who had been in the stand for nearly ten hours, was then excused.

The next witness was Wan Hui, a fruit dealer, doing business under the name of Kwong Hing Lung. In January last a friend of the witness was charged in the Police Court, and he engaged Messrs. Hastings and Hastings in the matter. Witness went to the office and saw Mr. Dixon, who requested the payment of \$50 to take up the case—\$30 to be paid in advance.

Mr. Potter—Did you pay the \$50?—Witness—Yes, I did.

Did you ask for a receipt?—Yes, but he said it was not necessary.

Who said that?—This solicitor (pointing to Mr. Dixon).

Who do you mean by "he"?—The solicitor. Did you get a receipt?—No. He said it was all right if he got the full amount.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter witness said he followed Mr. Dixon out of the office, and returned to his shop. When he first saw Mr. Dixon, Tam acted as interpreter. Witness did not speak English. \$50 was arranged for one visit to the Police Court if the case was concluded. A second visit would incur another \$50.

Mr. Calthrop—Was the case finished in one day?

Witness—A remand was obtained the first day, but the case concluded at the next hearing.

When you paid the \$50 to Mr. Dixon did you see Mr. Dixon make an entry in a book?—I did.

What sort of a book was it?—I don't know. The sheriff made the entry.

You said the sheriff made the entry?—The solicitor made the entry, and the money was handed to the sheriff.

Did Tam tell you that receipt was not necessary?—Yes.

Tam told you that?—Yes.

Did you go up to the Police Court with Mr. Dixon on this occasion?—On the first occasion I did, but at no other time.

Who told you when the case was coming on again?—Tam.

Did you pay a subsequent \$50?—I did.

And you don't remember the day?—At 4 p.m. on the 14th January.

Didn't you say you didn't remember whether it was the 13th or 14th?—If it wasn't the 13th then it must be the 14th.

Were you sent for to pay the costs or did you go yourself?—I went myself.

Didn't Tam send for you?—No.

Didn't you give Tam your address?—No.

Then who told you that the case was finished?—Because the defendant in the Police Court came to my shop.

When you went to Messrs. Hastings the second time did you go straight into Mr. Dixon's room?—I saw Tam first.

To whom did you hand the money?—To Tam.

Didn't you not say that you gave it to the solicitor?—What I said was that I gave it to Tam in the presence of Mr. Dixon.

Did you make a declaration?—Yes. I came to the Supreme Court.

Was the declaration interpreted to you?—Yes. Did you understand it?—Yes.

And is everything in that declaration true?—Yes.

The witness went on to say that when he paid the remaining \$50 he gave it to Tam, who handed it over to Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Calthrop—Isn't that statement different to what you swore in the declaration?—There was no answer to the question.

Further questioning resulted in the witness returning to his former statement—that he handed the money to Mr. Dixon.

After the 13th or 14th January, when did you next go to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings office?—Never.

When did you next see Tam?—On the day I made the declaration.

The Chief Justice—On the 26th May?—I think so.

Mr. Calthrop—Did Tam go to your shop?—No. The Chief Detective Inspector sent a constable to call me.

After the Police Court trial didn't Tam go to your shop?—No, no.

Didn't Tam first speak to you about giving evidence in this case?—No.

Were you frightened when the police came and took you away from your store?—Why should I be afraid? I paid all the money.

You knew what you were going with the police for? I knew.

Because Tam had told you?—No.

Who had told you about it before hand?—The Chief Justice.

When had you seen Inspector Hanson?—Between February and March.

How was it you came to see the Chief Inspector?—The Chief Inspector found the defendant in the Police Court case, and through him I was found.

Who was present at the interview?—Sergeant Lo Po, the head Chinese detective, Mr. John Hastings and another solicitor.

How did you know Mr. Hastings?—The Chief Inspector said so.

Did Mr. Hastings ask you questions?—The Chief Inspector questioned me and Mr. Hastings wrote down the answers and I signed the papers.

LEGALITY OF EXAMINATIONS.

The Chief Justice—As a matter of curiosity I would like to know what authority Mr. Hastings had of taking this declaration.

Mr. Williams—Notaries public are entitled to take affidavits and declarations.

It seems to me no easy way of getting evidence?—It need not be used.

I have doubts as to the right of taking it. I think I can satisfy your Lordship that I am right. It is in the Ordinance.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Was Inspector Hanson sworn in?—No. When this declaration was taken we had no intention of using it as evidence.

Did you ask for any money for your trouble in going up there and making this declaration?—No.

Did anyone promise you any money?—No. Did the police have any trouble in finding you?—No. "What trouble—would they have in finding me? If I had done anything wrong they would have trouble in finding me. (Laughter).

Did the police watch you closely after they told you not to go away, for you might be wanted in this case?—Yes; so closely that they had their meals in my shop. (Laughter). Don't your Lordship think this disgraceful to watch a business man in this way?

There was again a large number of spectators present when the judges (Sir Francis Pigott and Mr. Justice Gompertz) took their seats; and the proceedings were followed very attentively. The attendance to-day, perhaps, exceeded that of any other day since the trial began.

The day's proceedings opened at 10.45 o'clock by the calling of Wong Hui Tong to the stand. He said that he resided at Canton and was managing partner of the Kwong Hing Cheung silk firm. In April, 1907, his firm brought an action



Witness share in the Kwong Hing Cheung firm was \$500; his salary was \$50 a month, and his share in the profits ran to nearly \$500, and sometimes \$500 per annum.

That concluded the cross-examination. Re-examined by Mr. Fuller.—Witness Mr. Hastings asked witness to tell him everything about the matter, witness told of the loans. It was in 1902 he made the first loan. At that time Mr. Dixon had been working for witness for about nine months.

By the Chief Justice.—When witness went to Mr. Hastings for the detailed account, he had already in his possession the interim account. He saw Mr. Dixon first and then he went into Mr. Hastings' room. The reason why he refused to accept the \$10,000 odd from Mr. Dixon was because he did not get the detailed account, and because Mr. Dixon wanted him to receive that sum in full settlement. In the interim accounts \$10,300 was due to him; but Mr. Dixon offered him \$10,800 odd.

By the Judge.—Leaving out the \$500 the amount due to him is \$10,300.—The \$10,800 odd was the proper amount due to him. He refused to accept it owing to the absence of a detailed account.

This ended the evidence of this witness, and the case was adjourned until Monday next, at 10.30 o'clock.

#### FORGED BANKNOTES.

SHOP COOLIE SENT TO GAOL FOR UTTERING.

The June Criminal Session was opened by the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning. The first case to come up for trial was that in which a man named Chung Hs, a shop coolie, was charged with passing off a forged \$10 banknote, drawn on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and also with being in possession of another counterfeit bill.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Attorney-General, with whom was Mr. H. L. Deane, of the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. The prisoner was defended.

The following were the jurors empanelled:—Messrs. G. P. Currie, K. Detours, E. F. Aulcott, Salvadoro Musso, W. E. G. Jones, Alexander Davidson, and H. E. Desbrock.

The facts of the case, as they were, outlined by the Attorney-General, were to the effect that the prisoner on the night of the 17th May last went to a certain cinematograph show and, going up to the box office, called for two fifty-cent tickets, for which he tendered a \$10 note. A Mr. Solomon, who was in the ticket office, examined the note carefully and, discovering it to be a forgery, asked the prisoner to go to the back of the hall. Thereupon, prisoner turned tail and fled. He was pursued and captured. Sir Henry observed that the prisoner was a business man and it may be supposed that he knew the note was forged. The question the jury had to decide was whether by the prisoner's conduct, and the evidence, he was guilty.

The cashier of the Chartered Bank was shown the banknote and he pronounced it a forgery.

The defendant said that he got the bill in the course of his business in the country.

A unanimous verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and sentence of two years' hard labour was passed.

#### HONGKONG POST OFFICE VAGARIES.

##### THE TRAVELS OF A CANTON-HONGKONG LETTER.

We have frequently had occasion to refer to the remarkable vagaries of the Hongkong Post Office, but their latest attempt in the way of defeating a correspondent's ambition to get in touch with a friend in Hongkong almost reaches the limit. It can easily be understood that a letter posted in the Colony for Aberdeen, or Stanley might unwittingly find its way to Scotland, Canada, Australia or South America, but to send a letter posted at Canton and addressed to a contractor in Hongkong right away to the metropolis of England is rather overdoing it. Yet that is the latest escapade for which the local post office is responsible and we can well fancy that the staff is glorying in the success of what may seem to it to be a huge and palpable practical joke. The letter in question—the envelope of which was shown to us—was posted at the French Post Office at Canton on the 20th of April. As already stated, it was addressed to a local contractor, so that the contents might have been of prime and vital importance to him. There is no doubt about the date because the cover bears two French stamps each of which bore the French postmark "Avril." On the following day the letter arrived at Hongkong as it is shown by the Hongkong stamp, and thereafter the letter disappeared. It turned up in London on May the 19th and was promptly rejected and returned to its original destination. Now what excuse can there be for such negligence, if that is not too mild an expression to use in such circumstances? So far as we know there are not half a dozen Hongkongers in the world to rattle the brains of the postal staff, and the fact that the letter was innocently stamped should have led somebody to give it rather more than a cursory glance. The probability is that the letter was just flung into a bag in the sincere and earnest belief that it would find its way home before the arrival of the Greek Kalends. But what if it had contained important commercial tidings which meant the ruin or success of the contractor's business? Who would have been to blame in that case? Two months for a letter to come from Canton to its destination in Hongkong is just a trifle exasperating. The record has, we believe, been broken in the past by our local post office but it is about time that these fancy flights were suppressed for good and all.

Bids for building six wooden lorches, for use by the quartermaster's department, at Manila have been opened at the office of the chief quartermaster. The award has been made to Mr. Fred. Wilson, whose bid was lowest. He agrees to deliver the lorches within seven months from the date of the contract. It is believed that Hongkong also tendered for the job.

ADVANCING civilisation is bringing increased insanity in Japan, according to Dr. K. Saito, director of the Aoyama hospital for the insane in Tokyo. "Fifty years ago," Dr. Saito is reported to have said, "insanity in Japan was very rare. Thirty years ago it began to increase, and after the Sino-Japanese war, there was further increase. The increase was even more marked after the war with Russia. I believe that as civilisation advances in Japan, insanity becomes more general, due to the struggle for existence."

It has been proposed for some time past to make macadamised roads in the Shanghai native city and to open more city gates leading to them. In response to a representation from the Shanghai Total, Viceroy Tuan Fang has given permission for two additional gates to the Shanghai city to be opened which will be known as the Little North and the Little West Gates; the Viceroy recommends that careful surveys be made by the Magistrate in concert with the gentry, and further that the work should be commenced as soon as possible.

#### Telegrams.

##### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

##### PRATAS ISLAND.

##### CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 11th June.

The gentry of the Canton Province has forwarded a telegram to the Waiwupu urging the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to present a claim to Japan for compensation to property damaged by Japanese settlers on Pratas Island.

##### THE OPIUM HABIT.

##### IN KWEICHOW PROVINCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 11th June.

It is very difficult to stamp out the opium habit in Kweichow Province, inasmuch as most of the officials, including the Provincial Judges, are confirmed opium smokers.

##### CHINA AND FRANCE.

##### THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 11th June.

With regard to the Treaty recently concluded between China and France for the extradition of fugitive criminals, the gist of the compact is that France undertakes to hand over to China all the prisoners arrested in Annam; she also undertakes the prohibition of seditious publications by revolutionists in Annam.

##### TEMPLE OF CONFUCIUS.

##### DESTROYED BY FIRE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Shantung, 12th June.

The Temple of Confucius has been destroyed by fire.

##### THE WAIWUPU.

##### NO HOLIDAYS DESIRED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th June.

The Waiwupu has decided not to suspend the transaction of business once a week. The Ministry has also decided that no communications from foreigners will, in future, be received unless through the medium of their respective Ministers.

##### CHINA'S THANKS.

##### SPECIAL MISSION TO RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th June.

The Prince Regent urged Tai Hung-tze to proceed on his mission to Russia on the 11th inst. At the farewell audience His Royal Highness impressed upon H.E. Tai the expediency of ascertaining what Russia's attitude is in regard to affairs concerning Manchuria.

##### AMERICA AND CHINA.

##### OFFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th June.

The United States Minister in Peking has requested the Waiwupu to take advantage of the money market in the United States of America for the purpose of raising loans whenever required by China.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while thanking the U.S. Minister for the proffered assistance, has not been able to accept it.

##### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

##### THE SOUTHERN LINE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th June.

The loan having been concluded, the Ministry of Posts and Communications has pressed for an early completion of the Canton section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Sir Chang Tung, Liang Cheng, director-general of the Railway, has replied to the effect that no time will be lost in proceeding with the construction of the line.

#### MISSION TO JAPAN.

##### PRINCE CHEN'S DEPARTURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Shanghai, 14th June.

It is reported that Prince Chen will start for Shanghai on the 22nd inst. en route for Japan.

##### POLICE AND LAW SUITS.

##### INTERFERENCE PROHIBITED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 14th June.

The Board of Civil Affairs has issued instructions to the head of Police in all Provinces not to interfere in law suits, as such interference is calculated to affect the powers of the local authorities.

##### RAILWAY LOAN.

##### AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 14th June.

The United States Minister in Peking insist on American financiers participating in the loan for the Canton-Hankow Railway. Chang Chih-tung is rather embarrassed in the matter.

##### TEMPLE OF CONFUCIUS.

##### CONFIRMATORY REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 14th June.

The Governor of Shantung has reported that the Temple of Confucius has been burnt to the ground.

##### COPPER CURRENCY.

##### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 14th June.

Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, proposes to appoint a special Commission to inquire into the question of copper currency with a view to steps being taken to mitigate the evil.

##### GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA.

##### WAIWUPU'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 15th June.

H.E. Liang Tun-yen, president of the Waiwupu, has given instructions to his subordinates that, as China has suffered in her negotiations with Foreign Powers during recent years through an insufficient knowledge of the geography of the Empire, a careful study of that subject is enjoined upon the officials.

##### CHINESE STUDENTS.

##### NOT TO LEAVE JAPAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 15th June.

The Board of Education has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Tokio urging him to use his influence with Chinese students in Japan not to abandon their studies at the capital in order to proceed to China to compete in their examination for the selection of students for the United States.

##### NAVAL RE-ORGANISATION.

##### THE NUCLEUS OF A FORCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 15th June.

Prince Su, Duke Tsai and Tieh Liang have come to the conclusion that the nucleus of a new naval force should be formed within the next five years.

##### PRINCE CHEN'S MISSION.

##### THE ITINERARY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 15th June.

Prince Chen will start on the 23rd inst. and is expected to arrive at Tokio on the 30th idem.

His Royal Highness will present his credentials to the Emperor of Japan on the 5th July, returning to Peking by about the middle of the same month.

##### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

##### LOCAL ADVICE TO BE SOUGHT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 15th June.

A joint memorial has been presented to the Censors to the effect that, in all important matters in fu-

ture concerning China's relations with Foreign Powers, the Waiwupu and the local authorities should consult the gentry and students whether in Peking or outside the Capital and present a memorial to the Throne giving the result of their joint deliberations in concluding any compact with any of the Powers. An Imperial decree has been issued noting the Censors' joint memorial.

##### LATE EMPRESS DOW-AGER'S PRIVY PURSE.

##### HOW TO BE DISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 15th June.

A certain high official has suggested that the late Empress Grand Dowager's Privy Purse be applied towards the naval reorganisation fund.

The Prince Regent proposes to refer to the Empress Dowager for instructions as to how to act in the matter.

##### GERMANY IN SHANTUNG.

##### AN INCREDIBLE REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 15th June.

The Germans have secretly destroyed the boundary stone of Tin-wang. It is their alleged intention to annex Tin-wang Island.

##### THE TEMPLE OF CONFUCIUS.

##### DESTRUCTION DOUBTFUL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 15th June.

In reference to the telegram reporting the destruction by fire of the Temple of Confucius, it is now ascertained that the report lacks confirmation.

##### OPIUM MONOPOLY.

##### PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

It has been decided, from the 1st day of the 5th moon (18th inst.), to establish a monopoly in Peking for the sale of prepared opium.

##### FRANCE AND CHINA.

##### THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

As there are many objectionable clauses in the Commercial Treaty regarding Annam, the Waiwupu has despatched a special telegram to the Chinese Minister in Paris urging him to arrange with the French Government for a revision of the Treaty.

##### PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

##### REPORTS WANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, has issued instructions to the Financial Superintendents to submit the report on the finances of the respective Provinces in conjunction with the Viceroy and Governors of the Provinces. Such a report is to be drawn up once every six months.

##### MAK SUN KIN.

##### TRANSFER TO MANCHURIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has applied for the transfer to the territory under his administration of George Mak Sun Kin. An Imperial decree has been issued sanctioning the application.

##### PEOPLE'S HARDSHIP.

##### UNSYMPATHETIC VICEROYS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

The Prince Regent has expressed his opinion to the Grand Council that hitherto Viceroys and Governors have taken matters unconcernedly and paid no heed to the hardships of the people.

##### LI TAK SUN.

##### DENOUNCED BY GENTRY AND STUDENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

The gentry and students of the Chihli Province have denounced Li Tak-sun, superintendent of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Although the high officials—Lai and Sin—endeavoured to settle the differences, their efforts have proved unavailing.

#### HUKUANG VICEBOY.

##### AGAIN TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 16th June.

H.E. Chan Kwei-ling, Viceroy of Hunan and Hubei, has again tendered his resignation. An Imperial edict has been issued urging H.E. Chan to continue in office.

##### LANGKATS.

##### FIRST ACTION QUASHED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 17th June, 12.20 p.m.

In the action brought, in H. B. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, by Francis Lemon Marshall, stock broker, against Mrs. Florence Nazer for the specific performance of a contract to deliver 50 Langkat shares on the 28th June, the Court held that the plaintiff had no title to sue the defendant.

In this action, which has aroused intense interest in Shanghai, Mr. J. C. E. Douglas appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson and Mr. H. S. Oppé for the defendant. Mr. R. N. MacLeod appeared in the interests of several witnesses and Mr. J. Hoy watched the case on behalf of an interested client. The plaintiff claimed: (1) Specific performance of contract dated the 17th day of April, 1900, made between the plaintiff and defendant for delivery on the 28th day of June, 1900, by the defendant to the plaintiff of fifty shares in the company known as "Maatschappij tot Mijn Bosch en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat Limited." (2) For an injunction restraining the defendant from selling or otherwise parting with the said fifty shares now in the possession of the defendant until the 28th day of June, 1900. In the alternative:—(3) For damages for breach of the said contract. (4) For costs and other relief.

It was alleged that the plaintiff is a shareholder and a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. On the 17th day of April, 1900, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract for the sale by the defendant to the plaintiff of fifty shares in the above named company. The said shares were bought by the plaintiff as broker signing for the concerned and were sold by him under a second selling contract also a broker signing for the concerned. By the custom of the Shanghai Stock Exchange the plaintiff is personally liable for all damages which may arise through failure to deliver under the said selling contract the said fifty shares. Moreover as a member of the said Stock Exchange the plaintiff would be liable to expulsion for failure to carry out this contract. On the 14th day of May, 1900, the defendant, by letter repudiated all liability under the said contract.

In the statement of defence it was set forth that the defendant does not admit paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said particulars, and says with she, the defendant, entered into a contract with the plaintiff on the 17th day of April, 1900, for the sale of 50 shares in the "Maatschappij tot Mijn Bosch en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat Limited" hereinafter referred to as the "Langkat Company," to the plaintiff as broker and agent for principals in the said contract then unnamed; to which contract the defendant agreed to refer on the hearing of this action. The plaintiff on the demand of the defendant disclosed in the defendant the name of his, the plaintiff's principals, the same being Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, share brokers of a Kin-kiang Road, Shanghai, and members of the "Shanghai Stock Exchange," as called.

The defendant denies paragraph 4 of the said particulars. Defendant admits paragraph 5. The defendant in further answer to the claim of the plaintiff says as follows:—The plaintiff had not at the date of the writ in this action and has not now any cause of action against the defendant. The plaintiff has not suffered any damage by reason of the acts or omissions of the defendant in regard to the said contract. And in further answer to the claim of the plaintiff the defendant pleads as follows:—Mistake as to the subject matter in that on or before the 17th day of April, 1900, the said Langkat Company and the General Agent of the Company, George Freeman McBain, were in the possession of the information following from their agents in Sumatra:—

"Hole No. 91—888 feet—boring finished. The result is beyond expectation. Output 80,000 gallons daily—saltwater oil—with great pressure very much better than all previous."

Which said information through the fraudulent concealment or default of the said Directors and General Agent or some one or other of them was become known to the said Benjamin and Potts and was communicated but was concealed from the defendant, a shareholder in the said company, by means of which said fraudulent concealment or default the defendant was induced to enter into the said contract whereby she was made to sell the said shares at a less price than the said Benjamin and Potts knew the same to be then worth.

##### RELEASE OF CHINESE EDITOR.

##### MINISTRY OF JUSTICE'S OBJECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

Both H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, and Prof. Ling Tuck-pang are in favour of releasing the editor of the Peking Times.

In view, however, of the strong objection raised by the Ministry of Justice, it is to be feared that the editor will not be set at liberty.

##### CHINA'S THANKS.

##### SPECIAL MISSION TO RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

H.E. Tai Hung-tze, special envoy to Russia to return thanks for the sympathy shown at the funeral of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager, passed through Tientsin on the 15th inst. on his way to Russia.

Kat Po-wa has been appointed president of the Ministry of Justice in the place of Tai Hung-tze, absent on special mission to Russia.

#### FINANCIAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

##### NO OFFICE PREMISES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

The Ministry of Finance has decided that the Financial Superintendents are not to have offices of their own as it is to have avoidable expenses.

##### LEI KAKU.

##### RECALLED TO CHINA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed for the return of Lei Kaku who was commissioned abroad to study the question of Constitutional Government.

##### VICEROY OF CHIHLI.

##### STRUCK WITH APOPLEXY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

On the 16th inst. H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, was taken suddenly ill with a stroke of apoplexy. Viceroy Yeung is making fair progress towards recovery.

##### GOVERNOR OF KIANGSU.

##### TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

The Governor of Kiangsu has again tendered his resignation on the ground of illness. An Imperial decree has been issued refusing to accept the resignation, but granting to the Governor one month's leave of absence.

##### TOWBOAT FOR MANILA.

##### HONGKONG TENDER REJECTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Manila, 17th June, 9.5 p.m.

The bids, which were opened on the 1st inst. for a sea-going tug for the Philippines, and taken under advisement by the Chief Quartermaster of the Division, have been rejected.

In reference to the tenders alluded to in the foregoing telegram, our Manila correspondent wrote under date 2nd inst. as follows:—

Much interest was evinced in the Quartermaster's Department on the 1st inst. when bids for the building of a sea-going tug for that department were opened. It was known that, as usual, Shanghai and Hongkong would be competitors for the award of the contract. When it was whispered that a local firm would also endeavour to put in a successful bid the interest in the friendly contest became more greatly intensified. As it happened when the tenders were opened the only firm offering to build an entirely new boat, according to specifications, was—

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., which offered to construct a tug for the inclusive price of \$44,100 (gold). The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., made the offer of the tug Samak



## Opium Trade Doomed.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S PRO-  
MISE OF COMPENSATION  
QUESTIONED.GOVERNOR INVITED TO MAKE ASSURANCE  
DOUBLY SURE.  
VIGOROUS SPEECHES AT THE LEGISLATIVE  
COUNCIL.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance 1891. In doing so, he said that hon. members understood the necessity for this Bill. The Colony was prepared to do what it could to assist the Imperial Government in its endeavours to assist the neighbouring Empire of China in the restriction of the opium habit. It was necessary for the Colony to do this in order to assist the Imperial Government in its endeavours to assist the neighbouring Empire of China in the restriction of the opium habit. It was necessary for the Colony to do this in order to assist the Imperial Government in its endeavours to assist the neighbouring Empire of China in the restriction of the opium habit.

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Mr. Murray Stewart said:—Your Excellency, in this Bill to amend the Opium Ordinance 1891, I feel that you are setting forth your reasons at some length. For that I offer no apology. The importance of making the position clear warrants iteration and reiteration of the salient facts connected with it. A year ago it was my unpleasant duty adversely to criticise the action of the Home Government in announcing a development of their opium policy which threatened the revenue of this Colony, without having first taken the usual and proper preliminary steps to ascertain the views of those immediately responsible for its administration, in proposing the resolution which embodied the gist of my remarks. I endeavoured to indicate the attitude generally adopted by representative men. I stated that they were of the opinion that the Home Government's action had been inconsiderate, but that there was no desire to display a spirit of uncompromising hostility to the opium policy. The attitude which I endeavoured to indicate may be found condensed in the terms of a resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce, and forwarded to the Government at the time in which no opposition to the policy proposed was offered, but, on the contrary, support was promised, provided the Government recognised the reasonableness of applying it to Hongkong by some gradual method similar to that approved in the case of India. Another aspect of the prevailing view was reflected with equal accuracy in the terms of the resolution which I brought forward in this Council and which recorded "a protest against any steps being taken to carry out the order of the Home Government before this Council shall have been called upon to consider the methods by which it is proposed to readjust the burden of taxation." In opposing that resolution Your Excellency repeated that the Chamber of Commerce and the politicians concerned and engaged the belief that reasonable representations would ultimately prevail. I remember your saying "I think we can rely upon the statesmanship of the British Cabinet." And again you said: "I trust that we may hope that both the great parties in England will recognise the necessity of dealing with this question in a gradual manner and not by hasty and arbitrary legislation." Following upon this the Under Secretary of State in the House of Commons on the 28th July, after making a far from flattering allusion to the inhabitants of this Colony, and several self-contradictory statements relating to their views, concluded by expressing the hope that "the best opinion in Hongkong and the opinion of the Governor would be found to coincide with the measures proposed." We know that Your Excellency's opinion, as to the wisest course to pursue, did coincide with that held by the leading men of the community. We know, Sir, that you proposed a scheme of gradual reduction admirably adapted to the genuine needs of the case—a plan based roughly upon that employed in the reduction of the Indian export, under which by diminishing periodically the supply of opium purchasable by the Farmer, and thus gradually curtailing the trade, you proposed to extinguish the existence of the diabolical weed. I venture to say that had the despatch in which you made these proposals to His Majesty's Government been made public in October, when it was forwarded, every sensible man in the Colony would have been found to agree with it, and the Under Secretary would have had his hope so far fulfilled that there would have been coincidence between the best opinion in Hongkong and the opinion of the Governor. The sentiment of the Under Secretary's hope remains unfulfilled because His Majesty's Government has seen fit to disregard both, and to turn a deaf ear to the "necessity" and "wisdom" of your proposals. I quote Your Excellency's words—"of dealing with this question in a gradual manner." This regrettable divergence between these coinciding opinions, on the one hand, and the measures proposed, on the other, was revealed on the 11th of March last, when Your Excellency announced to this Council the decision of His Majesty's Ministers to refuse the "one thing asked for—time in which to readjust the burden of taxation." Your Excellency's recommendations and the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce were then to have received unqualified consideration. Your former hopes were present when that announcement was made and this is the first opportunity I have had of replying to a comment quoted by Your Excellency from a despatch signed by the Secretary of State, announcing upon the "criticism in this Council, presumably unofficial," "that in the vexed question of the famous promise made by the Under Secretary that the diabolical weed was to be closed forthwith. The unofficial members of this Council were later fully approved for protesting vigorously, seemingly on the ground that we ought to have had faith that His Majesty's Ministers would never have done what the Under Secretary said they were about to do. As far as I can see our fault lay in taking the Government at its word. Are we to assume that promises and statements made by the Under Secretary are not to be understood as literal? This appears to be the lesson to be drawn from the incident. Now inasmuch as it has thus been made plain that we must be careful to inquire into the precise meaning of promises made, on behalf of His Majesty's Ministers it is inevitable that we should seek for further information regarding that particular promise upon the strength of which we are asked to pass this Bill. Recognising the hardship which would be imposed on this Colony by forcing the closure of all diabolical in March next, without compensation, the Secretary of State has committed to paper the following undertaking:—

"When the time arrives His Majesty's Government on their part will be prepared to ask Parliament to give substantial compensation towards making good to the Colony the revenue which it is found to have been lost as the direct result of measures adopted under their instructions." The direct result of the measure under discussion will be to reduce the annual revenue by some \$500,000. That, I understand, is the Opium Farmer's estimate. It is not easy to estimate the indirect losses. The indirect losses to the Colony will, of themselves, be hard enough to bear. Already, with this legislation in prospect merely, one large Indian firm has decided to close its Hongkong establishment. Others may be expected to follow suit. Loss to the Colony will result in various ways, all incapable of proof, all impossible to claim for, but none the less real, and just as much the immediate outcome of this hasty and arbitrary legislation as the shortage shown in the Opium Farmer's books. If the people at home, who supply the driving force for this legislation, want to gain some idea of what they are doing, let them imagine the financial dislocation which would follow upon similar action taken in London. Let them imagine what it would mean to close every public house in the metropolis at once. Let them imagine the general taxpayer here as alcohol does to the Bishop of London. Just as the revenue derived from the sale of the latter stimulant contributes largely to the support of the social and economic fabric which shelters him, so our revenue from opium contributes to the support of the social and economic fabric of which you, Sir, are the distinguished head. If the people at home would exercise their imaginations in the manner I suggest they would realise a little better than I imagine they do our losses both direct and indirect. Indirectly everyone will realise that the Indian firm pay office rent, their typists and staff pay house rent, buy clothes and stores, furniture and food; employ doctors, and dentists, lawyers and architects. Everyone will feel the effects of this measure from top to bottom of the community, Europeans and Chinese alike, from the leading merchants to the humblest coolies. There will be less employment for the latter on land and in the harbour. Fewer or emptier shops will come and go. The port will suffer. That is the effect which Hongkong will have to pay for the opium policy of His Majesty's Government, that is the burden which we asked in vain might be gradually we should have borne it unassisted. But under the circumstances, it would only be right that the whole of the demonstrable loss to revenue should be made good. The rightness of this has not been recognised by the Home Government. The Secretary of State for the Colonies merely undertakes to ask Parliament for a substantial contribution towards it. Could anything in the nature of a promise be more unsubstantial? Parliament will be asked to give "a sum of money" which we ought to have understood this particular promise in a literal sense and that there was literally nothing binding about it. Even our natural protectors, the permanent officials in the Colonial Office, might find themselves powerless to force the fulfilment of the undertaking appearing over Lord Cromer's signature. Even if we had a more satisfactory undertaking from the Colonial Office, what about the Chancellor of Exchequer? Lord Cromer may mean ever so well by us. But what about the Right Honourable Mr. Lloyd George? Has the Treasury been approached in the matter? If so, have the Colonial Office received any positive and binding assurance that the Treasury will come handily to our rescue? Unless that great department of State is grossly misbegotten it is not its strong point. In this Council on the 11th March Your Excellency expressed satisfaction in finding that the Imperial Government had dealt justly and generously with the Colony. I regret that I cannot yet share this satisfaction. I certainly find it difficult to derive any from the promise so guardedly made. You, Sir, may have, and I hope you have, some better means of interpreting it in a generous sense. May be permitted then to ask what amount you propose to include in the Estimates for next year, as the Home Government's "substantial contribution"? If we knew that we should be able, perhaps, to view the position more favourably. But if the promise does not mean, as in equity it should, that our whole direct loss will be repaid, have we no claim to seek further assurance that at least some definite proportion will be? We are not so unreasonable as to hope that the whole or any part of our losses will be met for as indefinitely or for any lengthy period, but we may reasonably ask that help will be forthcoming for a few years, diminishing gradually as we shoulder in some new way the burden of taxation. Before we assent to this measure we must be informed whether the proposals for compensation made by His Majesty's Government throw any light on the future. If Your Excellency cannot answer these questions; if, Sir, you can do no more than repeat the assurance given on the 11th I am authorised to say, on behalf of all the Unofficial Members, that from their point of view, as representing the interests of the Hongkong taxpayer, that assurance is not a sufficient guarantee against the inevitable financial hardships entailed by the measure proposed. Now I have no doubt that if we oppose this Bill on that ground the community will be misrepresented widely as being indifferent to the evils of China's national vice, and we shall incur some danger of being cut off from the prevailing sentiment in England and China. None of us, I imagine, lightly regard the consequences of being cut off, even through misunderstanding and misrepresentation, from the main body of our fellow-countrymen in any matter of opinion affecting social ideals. I am keenly aware of the dangers of this. I foresaw and described them a year ago. I regard them as greater evils than financial embarrassment. And because I am jealous of Hongkong's good name I regret the risk which we are compelled to run. Nevertheless, it must be faced. Sir, the community over which you preside accepts, as in duty bound, the assurance of the Secretary of State that "the policy which His Majesty's Government have adopted has been dictated by paramount considerations of their duty to civilisation." The employment of such language increases the difficulty of our position. If we resist any detail of that policy we run the risk of incurring the odium of being accused of resisting the policy as a whole. We say—no, we do not. But as to wisdom of enforcing it by abrupt methods opinions may vary, and it is still possible to assent to those who are so recently by Your Excellency. If the Home Government adopt the contrary opinion they ought to assure us, not vaguely but definitely, of their intentions. In striving to be generous to China they should not overlook Hongkong's just claims to consideration. Consideration of our position should assume a tangible shape. The Colony is being coerced into accepting as a cover for a certain loss as indefinite promise. It seems neither reasonable nor right to force such a bargain upon us. Let the Imperial Government, through Your Excellency, admit to a full knowledge of our financial prospects. Let them tell us exactly what they are prepared to do; let them state plainly what proportion, if not the whole, of our prospective losses they intend to accept, and let them

ask us to pass this Bill. This would be reasonable. This would be right. In the absence of any such clear understanding, in the presence only of a vague undertaking, I intend to vote and I hope my colleagues will vote against the second reading of this Bill. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Ho Kai generally supported the views announced by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Hewitt addressed the Council in support of the resolution that the Bill be postponed until the Government could give an assurance that the Colony's revenue would not be allowed to suffer by the adoption of the restrictions proposed.

Mr. Osborne reiterated the fact that there was no divergence of opinion on the subject of closing diabolical in order to help China to get rid of the opium vice. The only question was what interpretation should be placed on the word "substantial" in respect of the promise by the Secretary of State and great confusion as to the Colony on account of the loss of the opium trade. Under His Excellency could give a definite assurance on this point the Bill should be postponed.

The Attorney-General replied that until after March, 1935, it would be impossible to say what loss would be sustained by the withdrawal of the opium trade.

His Excellency the Governor said the unofficial members who had spoken this afternoon with the exception perhaps of the senior unofficial member representing the Chinese, had with one accord called upon him to substantiate to speak and corroborate the promise made by the Secretary of State. One member said it was hardly definite enough. The member representing the Chamber of Commerce said the language used was ambiguous. The Attorney-General read the words of the promise and he thought nothing could be added to them; they were as precise and definite as it was possible for the English language to be. The Bill now before the Council contained provisions by which the Government might with some degree of accuracy find out what they might have to insert in the Farms for next year. It was impossible for him to do the suggestion of the hon. member and telegraph to the Secretary of State to ask what proportion of the loss he really meant it, or whether His Majesty's Government intended to evade their promise, because the words appeared to be as clear and distinct as they could be made. He was glad to notice that every single speaker emphasised the fact that this Colony supported the general policy of the Imperial Government and wished to identify itself with the gradual suppression of opium and assist China towards that end. The point raised was that the methods adopted had been hasty and not sufficiently gradual. His Excellency pointed out that it was in May last year that it was proposed to close the diabolical forthwith and that time had been extended to March next year, which he thought was a reasonable concession on the part of H. M. Government. The Bill now before the Council was a necessary preliminary to drawing up the terms of the tender for the next Farm. That was why it was desired to pass it with as little delay as might be. By passing this Bill the general terms of which he had already submitted to the Secretary of State and to which he had agreed, they had definitely assured themselves that the policy on which they were embarking was the policy of H. M. Government. It was important that the Government had said they would make good a substantial part of the loss sustained by following the policy of the Government they should be perfectly certain that they were carrying out part of that policy and therefore it was of great importance the Bill should be passed and have the concurrence of H. M. Government so that any loss sustained under the Bill might be deemed as loss incurred by carrying out the policy of the Imperial Government.

Mr. Murray Stewart, rising to make a personal explanation, said that it never occurred to him to suggest or even contemplate that the Imperial Government would evade its promise.

His Excellency the Governor acknowledged the explanation, remarking that that was the impression conveyed to him at first.

Mr. Hewitt moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. Osborne seconded.

On a vote the unofficial members voted solidly for the amendment while the officials to a man opposed it, with the result:

For 6  
Against 7

The Bill went into Committee and the Council resumed afterwards.

THE JAPAN SUGAR COMPANY  
SCANDAL.RESUMPTION OF TRIAL.  
PLEAS OF THE ACCUSED.

The hearing of the charges against persons connected with the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery Company scandal was resumed on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, in Tokyo. As before, the court-room was crowded early, more seeking admission than could be accommodated. The pleas advanced by the accused in extenuation of their conduct in accepting bribes were interesting. Supported by their huge array of lawyers, most of the accused seemed to be in the best of humour.

Mr. Hasegawa Tokyokichi was first called, but on the application of counsel his examination was postponed until the Court had ascertained from him that he had been sentenced to imprisonment on March 8th, 1892, on a charge of having stolen trees in a certain Government forest.

Mr. Imada Kamataro (a legal adviser to the Dai Nippon Sugar Company), who is charged with having assisted in bribing the members of the Diet, was then examined on a charge of presenting Mr. Matsura Gohsei, a Constitutionalist member of the Diet, with a cheque for ¥5,000 at the Takefuki, a tea-house, in February last. This fact was admitted by the accused.

Mr. Matsura was next called, and deposed having received a cheque for ¥1,000 as alleged.

THE COURT AND PRESENTS.

The Court asked whether he did not canvass his colleagues in the Diet to support the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill at the request of Isomura and Akiyama, directors of the company. The accused replied that he was not so powerful a member to the Diet as to be entrusted with such a mission. The Court further asked whether he did not receive money in an envelope, to which the accused replied that he had received a year-end present. The amount was ¥500 at that time, observed the Judge, according to relations with Isomura and Akiyama were not so close as to justify such a present. The accused smiled.

Mr. Kurihara, one of the Constitutionalist leaders, was next called. The Court asked whether he was accustomed to receiving gifts of money at the end of every half-year from Akiyama and others of the company. The accused said not from the company, but from Akiyama and others as private individuals he received ¥100 or ¥200 in cash each time.

The Court asked whether the accused did not receive ¥1,000 from Akiyama at his (accused's) house in March, 1932, to which the accused replied that he did not remember having received the money at all. As a matter of fact,

Mr. Kurihara, he borrowed ¥1,000 for his election expenses, and for this he issued a promissory note, though he did not affix any stamp or seal (hanko). In the 24th session of the Diet (1927-8), he opposed the adoption of the Sugar Monopoly, so that there could be no bribe in this connection. It was towards the end of the 24th session of the Diet that he borrowed the money from Akiyama. This fact would distinctly show that the loan was in no way connected with the company. He supported the Bill for the extension of the term of the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Law in conformity with his political views maintained for many years, and not in compliance with the request of Akiyama or the other directors of the company. He flatly denied having borrowed ¥1,000 before the general election last year.

REWARD FOR PERSONAL CONNECTION.

Mr. Morimoto Shun was the next to be examined. On being asked regarding his relations with the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery Company, the accused said that he was not a shareholder of the company. He became acquainted with Akiyama about 1900. The Court asked whether he had received presents at the end of every half-year. The accused replied he had received a present, but not as a regular practice. He did not remember what amount he had received. After further questions and answers, the Court asked why, if he was not connected with the company in any way, he was in the habit of receiving presents half-yearly. The accused said it was owing to his personal connection with Akiyama.

On being asked the charge that he had received ¥1,000 from Mr. Akiyama by way of bribery, the accused stated that he recalled receiving ¥2,000. Akiyama brought the money as a mark of appreciation for the services rendered to him. Accused had no reason for receiving such a present, so he refused the money, but Akiyama strongly persuaded him to receive it, and he accordingly accepted it as a loan. He did not, however, draw up a loan note.

The Court asked whether he did not borrow money for election expenses and for a journey to America. The accused replied that the first motive, added that he had given loan notes for the money he borrowed. Asked why he had not given a loan note for the ¥2,000 he had received, the accused hesitated and then said that he might have given a loan note for that sum also. After some further explanations, the accused remarked that he was not a man of such a low character as to receive money in the circumstances mentioned in the verdict of the preliminary examination. With these words the accused looked up at the presiding judge, and Prosecutor Minamitani smiled.

¥200,000 FOR ADVOCATING A PROTECTIONIST POLICY.

Mr. Usui Teppo, a leader of the Daiido Club, was then called. Mr. Usui is charged with having received ¥200,000, which he claims to have devoted all to his own purpose. Answering to questions by the Court, the accused deposed that he had met Akiyama twice during the 23rd session of the Diet, as far as his money concerned him. He was not introduced by any one. Akiyama came to his house to inquire regarding his view on the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill, and he (the accused) told Akiyama that the protection of the industry was on the programme of the Daiido Club and that as the reimbursement of duty on sugar was intended to protect the sugar industry, he would support the Bill. He was not asked by Akiyama to persuade other members to support the Bill.

Proceeding to the examination of the circumstances in which the accused was alleged to have received the ¥200,000, the Court asked whether Akiyama had brought ¥200,000 to accused's house in February last. Usui unhesitatingly replied in the affirmative. Asked what Akiyama said when he brought the money, the accused replied: "I think another man came with Akiyama. In the interview I dwelt on the merits of the protectionist policy. An increase in the national wealth would call for industrial development, and it was necessary to establish a protective policy for the development of industry." Akiyama and his companion admired my view. I must be right. Then I told them that it was a mistake for business men to stand outside politics. They said they would secure seats in the Diet at the next general election, and asked me to assist them to do so. When leaving my house, they left a parcel, asking me to use it in the propagation of a protectionist policy. They said not a word about any token of thanks for my services in favour of the adoption of the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill. I think they left the money for propagandist purposes. After they had gone, I opened the parcel and found ¥200,000 in it."

Were you not asked by Akiyama before the adoption of the Bill to work for his passage through the Diet?—No, not at all.

Did you not tell Akiyama before the adoption of the Bill that you would manage to induce the Daiido Club to support the Bill?—No, I did not.

Did you not distribute or lend the ¥200,000 you received among the members of the Club?—No, I did not.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Usui, and a recess was taken for tiffin.

In the afternoon Mr. Nishimura and other Progressists were to be examined, but their examination was postponed on the application of Counsel, and it was decided to deal with the matter of the ¥300,000 alleged to have been paid in connection with the Sugar Monopoly question.

Mr. Imada, a canvasser of the company, was called, and a reading of the operations of the company to influence the members of the Diet. The accused stated that the adoption of a Sugar Monopoly was the ambition of the company, which appointed a committee of five members to put the scheme into practice and in December 1927 he presented ¥300,000 to Messrs. Matsura and Sawada (Constitutionalist members).

At this point the Presiding Judge asked if he did not meet other members of the Diet besides Matsura and Sawada regarding the Sugar Monopoly question. The accused replied that towards the end of February 1928, he had met Matsura, Ogino, and Yukiya. Mr. Yokota Torihiko was the only member besides the Constitutionalist whom he had seen.

¥300,000 FOR A SUGAR MONOPOLY.

Mr. Esaki Reiji, one of the principal shareholders, who is alleged to have assisted the company in bribing the members of the Diet, was next examined. One night in December 1927 he was invited to see Isomura at the house of his concubine. In the course of the interview he was told by Isomura that the company was ready to pay money in connection with the Sugar Monopoly question, and was asked to canvass the Constitutionalist.

He received ¥300,000 to be presented to Matsura and Sawada together with a draft of a memorandum containing a promise to pay ¥300,000 to the Constitutionalist party in the event of the Sugar Monopoly Bill being passed. The accused made a clean copy of the memorandum at his house and handed it to Matsura and Sawada together with ¥300,000 through Nakamura Chubunichi. The promise to pay ¥300,000 to the Constitutionalist party was conditional—the sum was to be paid if the Government took over the company at the price of about

¥250,000 (shareholders to receive 7 per cent. in Government bonds). The memorandum was written over the signature of Imada and himself (Esaki) on behalf of the shareholders and was addressed to the headquarters of the Constitutional party.

The Presiding Judge, with a smile, asked if the shareholders did not hold a meeting and adopt a resolution not to organise a movement for the adoption of the Sugar Monopoly—that is, did they not meet at the house of Baron Shibasawa and adopt the resolution? The accused replied that the resolution might have been adopted deliberately in order to conceal the fact that the company was canvassing members of the Diet for the adoption of sugar monopoly.

On being asked whether he did not try to influence other members of the Diet besides the Constitutionalist, the accused stated that he, together with Ito Mochiki (a director of the company), visited Mr. Kato Masanosuke, a Progressist, at his house. Mr. Kato refused the request to work for the adoption of the Monopoly, saying that he would not concern himself in such a matter. On the way home they called upon Mr. Naito Rihachi, a Progressist, at his hotel, and told him that he might want money for the purpose of inducing some members to support the Bill and asked how much he wanted. Mr. Naito refused to receive any money, saying that he had been necessarily of paying money, he would present them with an account.

Mr. Nakamura Chubunichi was the last person examined. He stated that he had taken a sum of money in his trunk. He (Nakamura) had destroyed the memorandum promising to pay ¥300,000.

The proceedings were then adjourned to the 8th instant.—*Japan Chronicle.*

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CONSULAR VISIT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th June.

The Viceroy received the Japanese Consul at Canton this morning.

FLOOD DISASTER.

A letter from Kwang states that, in the market place of Luk Chao, in the Ping Nam district, one hundred and fifty buildings have collapsed in consequence of the recent floods, and there are at present only a small number of shops left, all in a ruined condition. A great number of cattle have also been swept away by the floods.

FLOOD RELIEF.

The Canton Canton Relief Committee is still continuing to despatch expeditions to other parts of the flooded districts to relieve the sufferers with rice and other articles of necessity.

DEAR FUEL.

Owing to the floods, firewood could not be shipped down up country to Canton, and consequently the price of this commodity has risen up considerably in the city as well as in the town of Fatsiao.

14th June.

THE NEW BUND.

The Canton officials proposed to build a road from inside the city to the new bund, commencing from the Provincial Treasurer's yamen and passing through the Southern Gate and the Wing Ching Gate direct to the Government Tien Tai wharf. All the buildings on both sides of the public streets along the proposed road which have gradually been encroached upon will have to be pulled down in order to provide sufficient space to be taken up by the road.

The Tientsin for the Development of New Industries (Chan Mong Tsang) has now the matter in hand. The residents of those buildings along the streets required for the purpose have been ordered to remove within a period of fifteen days. Work will be commenced on the construction of the newly-proposed road about the end of the 5th moon.

ALLEGED ROBBERIES ARRESTED.

On the 9th instant, on receiving information to the effect that a number of outlaws were on their way on board passenger junks to the district of Sunning via Kongmoon, the military officials sent out men to make an inspection of all junks engaged on that run and to search the passengers on board. The officials boarded a junk bound for Sunning from Fatsiao, and effected the arrests of four alleged robbers. On board another junk coming from Canton, twelve others were also arrested. These doubtful characters were brought up to Canton on the following day to be dealt with.

THE SHUN TAK OUTBREAK.

With reference to the Shun Tak jail outbreak on the 3rd instant, when a number of prisoners escaped from confinement, a report has been received from the Shun Tak Magistrate addressed to the Viceroy to the effect that forty of the escapees have so far been re-captured, but thirty-one are still wanted.

TAOTAI LAU SZ KEE'S MURDER.

In connection with the death of the late Taotai Lau Sz Kee, who was murdered in Canton on the 27th ult., it is reported that so far the police have not been able to apprehend any of the assassins. The Viceroy has now again given orders to the Taotai of Constabulary and the Magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu to use their best endeavours to bring the culprits to book within a period of another ten days.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

Another ten thousand wooden opium licences have been sent to the town of Fatsiao, for distribution to the opium smokers in that city.

SILK MERCHANTS HELD UP.

Yesterday morning, half-a-dozen silk merchants, who were carrying with them a quantity of raw silk to be disposed of at the market-place of Yung Ki, were held up by fifteen robbers at Kwei Chow, in Shun Tak. One of the merchants was killed and four others badly injured. The valuable stuff belonging to the merchants was then removed by the robbers.

THE FLOODS.

The 3rd party sent out by the Central Relief Committee to the flooded districts to assist the people has reported that the floods have subsided to the extent of four feet during the last two days. With a view to averting the possibility of further floods, more gunny bags are about to be sent to the affected districts for the repair of the dykes.

REVOLUTIONARIES AGAIN.

The Canton authorities have received a telegram from the Shanghai Taotai informing them that certain revolutionaries are reported to be proceeding to Canton with the object of revolting. The Canton officials have been requested in the telegram to take precautionary steps to prevent any possible disturbances.

14th June.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Society for the Protection of Boundary Rights at Canton yesterday received a telegram from the Chinese residing in Annam asking the members of the society to maintain a firm attitude against the Portuguese in the question of the delimitation of Macao.

RIVER STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

It is reported that the Ministry of Posts and Communications in Peking has granted permission to Mr. Chow Chong, 15, Director of

THE RECENT MURDER. The Canton Viceroy has received a telegram from the Canton Viceroy of Kanton informing him that a severe famine is now prevailing in the province of Kanton, where thousands of famished people are now awaiting urgent relief. In the despatch the Canton Viceroy is requested to do his best to raise whatever funds possible and to remit the money to the North to relieve the sufferers.

15th June.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME. Since the Viceroy issued his manifesto to his subordinates to raise funds towards the endowment funds for the Hongkong University, the Chinese in this city generally have evinced considerable enthusiasm in the project. It is confidently believed that a considerable sum of money may be expected from the people besides the donations from the officials. As the people are assured in the conviction that great benefits will be conferred on their sons by the University with the modern teaching provided, which they are in need of at present and especially in South China, the merchant and gentry are eager that the institution be founded soon. It is now reported that H. E. Cheung Pat Si, ex-Minister of Railway, and Minghsien, has given a promise to raise subscriptions to the extent in round figures of \$500,000 towards the funds for the establishment of the Hongkong University. H. E. Cheung Pat Si was a resident in the Straits Settlements for a long time, and is a man of great popularity and wealth, so there is every reason to believe that H. E. Cheung will be able to raise the sum he promised before long and without difficulty.

WONG TA CHING. Wong Ta Ching, the commander-in-chief of the two Chinese cruisers *Hoi Yung* and *Hoi Ki*, who returned lately from his trip to the Straits Settlements, left here on the 13th instant for the Ho Yuen district to pay a visit to his parents.

RAILWAY DIRECTOR. Both Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng and Mr. Lo Fo Shun, president and vice-president, respectively of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at Canton, have tendered their resignations from the company's service. Yesterday the board of directors of the company held a meeting to discuss the advisability of refusing their resignations with the result that a letter has been addressed to each of the above gentlemen earnestly requesting them to continue in their offices.

CLAN FIGHT. A report has been received from Namhoi that a clan fight of a serious nature is taking place in the market place of Sai Wah between the people of the Koo Liu village and the Wong Kong village, in which several lives have been lost. The Kwangchow Brigadier General has despatched a large body of troops to the scene to restore order.

EXEMPTION FROM LIKIN. The merchants in the district of Ying Tak have, in a joint representation, approached the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, with the request that the company ask the Likin officials, on their behalf, not to levy Likin tax on goods carried by the railway, when under the value of ten taels. The merchants stated that, if their petition is not granted, they will ship their cargo by junk before and will not patronise the railway any more.

PARACELS ISLANDS. The Viceroy has given instructions to appoint the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Sanny Lum, and the Salt Commissioner, Ting Mai Yung, to be associate directors to co-operate with Taotai Wong and Taotai Li in the development of the Paracels Islands.

17th June.

A NEW BANKING INSTITUTION. It has already been reported that a native banking corporation under the style of the Tai Shun Banking Corporation was being formed in Canton with a Capital of \$1,000,000. To be raised in substance. On the 14th instant a meeting was held for the purpose of electing a board of directors to manage the affairs of the concern. The election was conducted by poll when Mr. Chu Pak Kin secured the largest number of votes. Mr. Chu has now been appointed Chief Manager of the newly formed concern. A sub-manager and a committee were also elected at the meeting. The members elected for appointments have taken up their duties from the 16th instant.

THE FLOODS. The Canton officials have not until now received a report from the Magistrate of the Sung Chue district that owing to the recent disastrous floods, great loss in lives, property, etc., has been sustained by the people of this district, and a large number of sufferers are now waiting for urgent relief. Yesterday morning the Central Relief Committee sent out the 4th party with eight hundred bags of rice and \$700 in cash to the affected district on board a launch to assist the unfortunate people. On the same day the 5th party was despatched to proceed to the districts of Ko-yue and Sai Wui with seven hundred bags of rice for distribution to the inhabitants of the affected districts.

SERIOUS CLAN FIGHT. On being informed that during the progress of a clan fight in Shikwan, a few persons had been killed and about a dozen others wounded, the members of the Red Cross Society in Canton yesterday proceeded to the scene to render medical aid to those who required it.

A CASE OF PLAGUE IS REPORTED IN TAIWAN. This is the first outbreak in the Capital this year.



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TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co's premises.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—  
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—  
S. J. DAVID & CO.,  
Prince's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RYTON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAVA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 105, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MOUNTON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14 Des Voux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—  
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,  
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,  
Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS.

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters.

AND

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Voux Road, Central, Hongkong.

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30s each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Manchester, London, E.C. 4.

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores.

Preços modicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Voux Road, Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909.

THE STORY OF THE TELESCOPE.

EXPLORING THE SUN.

Three hundred years ago, almost to the day—probably in June, 1609—the sturdy Galileo, hearing in Venice that a spy-glass had been made in Flanders "so ingeniously constructed that it made the most distant objects appear quite near, so that a man could be seen quite plainly at a distance of two miles," made his telescope. The instrument made in Flanders seems to have been discovered by a sheer fluke: an apprentice, playing with spectacle lenses, and holding them in front of each other in October, 1608, in Middleburg, finding that a large and inverted view of distant objects was obtained. Hearing of this, Galileo thought the thing out for himself, as he says, "not by chance, but by the way of pure reasoning." Amongst the first of this invention was the discovery of the so-called craters of the moon, the rings of Saturn, the moonlight phases of Venus, four of the moons of Jupiter, and the spots upon the sun.

The discovery of Jupiter's satellites was of great interest to Galileo, since, in establishing a parallel between Jupiter and the earth with its moons, it lent support to the theory of Copernicus that this earth and Jupiter and the other planets revolve round the sun. The discovery of the rings of Saturn became a source of grave apprehension to Galileo when, in the course of time, they disappeared, as they do when we face them edgewise. We can begin to appreciate his feeling at this apparent catastrophe, only when we appreciate the state of opinion by which he was surrounded, and which is illustrated by his professional colleague at Pisa, who absolutely declined to look through the telescope at the moons of Jupiter, on the sufficient ground that those moons, not being mentioned in Aristotle, could not exist. The discovery of sun spots was also a serious one, involving as it did, in contemporary opinion, a disgraceful reflection upon the honour of the orb of the day—something, indeed, nearer blasphemy than impertinence.

AN ASTRONOMER'S OBSERVATIONS.

At the Royal Institution a few evenings ago, Professor George E. Hale, Director of the Solar Physics Observatory at Mount Wilson, in California, the boundless monetary resources of which are provided by Mr. Carnegie, gave us the results of some recent observations upon the sun and especially upon sun spots. The atmospheric and other conditions at Mount Wilson are such as are nowhere else rivalled, and the results recently obtained are simply marvellous. Photography with calcium light, for instance, or with certain elements of the light emitted by hydrogen, shows us sun spots as great vortices, those in the northern hemisphere rotating in one direction, those in the southern hemisphere rotating in the other direction, like cyclonic disturbances in our own atmosphere. Detailed analysis of the light emitted by sun spots has proved it to display features such as the doubling of certain spectral lines, and the circular polarisation in opposite direction of the elements of the doublet, which were several years ago observed by Professor Zeeman as definitely indicative of the influence upon light of a magnetic field.

The existence of sun spots is thus demonstrated to be connected with the presence of a powerful magnetic field in the solar atmosphere immediately above them, the intensity of this field rapidly diminishing in the higher levels of the solar envelope. Sir William Crookes repeated last week a fundamental experiment first made by him more than thirty years ago showing the effect of a magnet in diverting the stream of electrified particles inside a Crookes tube. Hence have proceeded in later times the theories of Sir Joseph Thomson and of Professor Arhenius, both of whom were present last week to find their work passed into the services of the new interpretation of sun spots.

THE RESOURCES AT MOUNT WILSON.

Deeply interesting were the photographs and other exhibits of the conditions under which this astonishing work at Mount Wilson is performed. Towers hundreds of feet high and pits hundreds of feet deep are almost commonplace there, and, not content with the present provision, which gives him an image of the sun seven inches, Ethel, across, Professor Hale is proceeding to have erected and excavated means which will give him an image seventeen inches across. There is a great deal to learn about sun spots yet, and about many other facts of the sun. Their enormous significance, as Professor Hale pointed out, is that they are facts about the only star which we can study at all closely. No other star in the heavens appears as more than a mere point of light in the largest telescope. Our sun must be like thousands of other stars throughout the sky that are in a corresponding stage of stellar evolution.

And thus our study of him helps to forge the key of cosmic interpretation. There may be more than one opinion as to the utility of rate-supported institutions for the distribution of scientific fiction, and I suppose there are things to say about the life of the people in Pittsburgh; but the English astronomer can scarcely hesitate to congratulate, if not to envy, his American brother, who has at his disposal such endless resources for the advance of our knowledge in this stupendous sphere.

As one listened last week and recalled the life of Galileo, who, just three hundred years ago, levelled the first telescope against the sky, one wondered where that noble spirit is now, and could not but feel something like what Professor Clifford called cosmic emotion at those ultimate decrees of Nature, whereby life is so short and art so long. What would Galileo have made of these results, the youngest children of his mighty intellect? In some sense, at any rate, he has.

"The wages of glory are, and not to die."

—G. W. H. Wall, M.A., F.R.S.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsi for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.	Signal	Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
1.	A CONE point upwards	
2.	A CONE point upwards and DRUM below	
3.	A DRUM	
4.	A CONE point downwards and DRUM below	
5.	A CONE point downwards	
6.	A CONE point downwards and BALL below	
7.	A BALL	
8.	A CONE point upwards and BALL below	

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light-houses.

F. G. FROD.

Director.



## Intimation.

# Powell's

## Furnishing Department

### ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST

IN OUR SHOW ROOMS

ON THE FIRST FLOOR  
CARD TABLES  
2ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. from \$10

AND  
3ft. x 3ft. from \$21.  
COVERED GREEN or RED BAIZE.

ENVELOPE FOLDING

CARD TABLES

from \$21.50, covered in BAIZE, IMITATION LEATHER OR REAL SKIN IN ALL COLORS

SMOKERS' CABINETS

in dainty and artistic designs, FITTED WITH COPPER AND SILK PANELS, WITH KEYS TO ALL CUPBOARDS AND DRAWERS  
\$15, \$18.50 AND \$21.50

## LADIES' DESKS AND BUREAUS

in ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLE  
from \$27.50 to \$65.00

REVOLVING BOOKCASES

FINISHED IN NATURAL TEAK OR TO IMITATE ALL WOODS

PEDESTALS IN VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLES, READY FOR INSPECTION.

CARVED WHATNOTS

Both ordinary and CORNER SHAPES  
For BRIC-A-BRAC

ALL ARTICLES CHEERFULLY SHOWN

WITH NO OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE

**POWELL'S**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
and

28, Queen's Road.

Hong Kong, 4th June, 1909.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from A. L. STIM, Esquire, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 28th June, 1909, at 2 P.M., within his Residence, No. 1, The Albany, THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—  
SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Double BRASS-MOUNTED BED-STRAPS with MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU, Single and Double WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAK-WOOD HATSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, DINING ROOM SUITE by Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co., Ltd., BLACKWOOD DESKS, VELVET-PILE CARPETS and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, OLD CHINESE VASES and WALL-PATES, JARDINIERES STANDS, &c., PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES, and a quantity of HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Also, One UPRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANO by Robinson & Paine Co., One GRAMOPHONE with RECORDS, AND

A Unique Assortment of OLD WEAPONS. Catalogues will be issued.

Electric fans will be used during Sale. On view from Saturday, 26th instant. TERMS:—As usual.

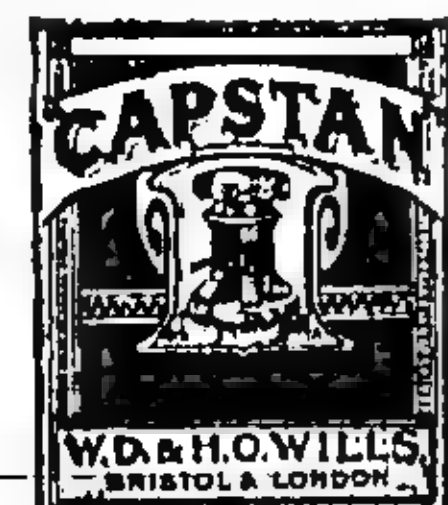
HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.  
Hong Kong, 18th June, 1909.

## Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, Registered Office, Cecil Chambers, 16, Strand, London, W.C., England; Tobacco Manufacturers, have on the 2nd day of April 1909, applied for the registration, in Hong Kong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—



in the name of BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

Manufactured Tobacco, in Class 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1909.  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.,  
J. W. PAGE,  
Assistant Secretary.

## JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

XXX Very Old Fine ..... \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old ..... 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,  
Hong Kong, 30th April, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hong Kong, 1st April, 1909.

## CHINESE STUDENT'S SPEECH IN CANADA.

PLEA FOR THE REMOVAL OF EMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS.

At the annual dinner of the law faculty of McGill University in Montreal recently a unique feature was that the chief speech was delivered by Peter Hing, the Chinaman who beat all his rivals at the examinations a year ago, and may do so again this year. The toast to "he little yellow devil that ever came to town" was by far the most popular of the evening. Dealing with the awakening of China to the civilisation of the West, and what Canada did to drive the Chinese student to other countries, he said in part:—

"China is awakening. She realises what a nation should possess in order to be called a power in this twentieth century. She realises the value of adopting a modern commercial policy, the introduction of better communication and transportation, the development of her industries, the establishing of a better form of government and judicial system; in order that she may be recognised to be a member of the international circle. To bring about these changes, she found that her old library system of education was not suitable, and by an Imperial Edict in 1901, the old educational system was abolished and to-day her students are looking to the West for their knowledge in modern sciences.

"There are now thousands of students in Japan, several hundreds in the leading colleges of the United States, and many in Great Britain and the different countries of Europe, but I am sorry to say that there are only two Chinese university students in Canada. I hope that before long our institutions of learning, which are by no means inferior to those of any other country, will be better known to the Chinese.

"These young Chinese abroad, whether Government students or private students, will return to China, after the completion of their studies. They will be influential leaders of the country, and no doubt these Western graduates will be deeply interested in the future international relations between China and other countries of the world.

"Now, let us see what encouragement the Canadian Government gives to the Chinese students. I refer you to the Chinese Immigration Act. Prior to 1904 a Chinese student could come into Canada without much difficulty. In that year the head tax upon the Chinese was raised from \$500 to \$5000. Under that act a student upon his entry into Canada had to deposit \$500 and after having attended certain schools a year in entitled to a refund of the \$500. The Canadian Parliament has passed many wise acts such as the Lomieux Act, and the Act to prohibit importation, manufacture and sale of opium, but in adopting such rigorous measures against the Chinese students it is not very complimentary.

"I don't say that the action of the Government is wholly unjustified, but I do say that it is a wiser policy to encourage the students to come to Canada instead of discouraging them. Suppose a Chinese student desires to come to McGill or any of our sister universities, I don't think that he would subject himself to the indignity of depositing \$5000 and then ask for the refund later. He would rather go to the States or to Great Britain where he is admitted freely.

"I am sorry that Sir Wilfrid, a graduate of our Alma Mater, and the leader of the Canadian Government, cannot be with us to-night. We have men here who are members of Parliament, and others, John Hackett, Gregor Barclay and others, who will be members of Parliament. It is into the hands of these men that the government and welfare of Canada will be entrusted. If this Chinese student immigration question should come up I would ask for your consideration 'I know that there are unfortunate difficulties between the Canadians and the Chinese. It is because we do not understand each other. This national prejudice is hardly noticeable among the educated class, which reasons according to sound principles.

"We are loyal to McGill. Personally I have travelled over 10,000 miles to come to receive instruction from our Alma Mater and to be trained by her. 'I am loyal to Canada, for I was born in China yet I was brought up and was educated in this country. China has abolished her closed door policy and is now trading with all the nations of the world. Canada is friendly with China, but I plead that the Canadian Government should help to extend the open door policy to education. Let the ability and the labours of our Professors be carried to different lands, and let the name of McGill, our Alma Mater, be echoed from the four quarters of the world."

The remarks of Peter Hing were exceedingly well received by the members of the faculty present.

TO THE POLE BY AIRSHIP.

MR. WALTER WELLMAN'S PLANS FOR HIS NEW ATTEMPT.

Plymouth, May 17.

Mr. Walter Wellman arrived at Plymouth to-day on the *Krompriss Wilhelm*, from which he will land at Cherbourg thence to Paris with his brother, Arthur Wellman, to join Mr. Vaniman, the American engineer, who is preparing the motor balloons *America* for another attempt to reach the North Pole from Spitzbergen.

Mr. Walter Wellman stated to-day that the headquarters will be in charge of his brother who will not take part in the aerial flight. There will be three passengers on the *America*—Walter Wellman, Vaniman, and a third man yet to be selected. On May 10th the steamer will leave Norway for Danes Island with stores and material for the trip to the Pole, but it will not be until the end of June that the airship will leave for headquarters, which have been guarded during the winter by three men.

Asked when a definite start was likely to be made for the Pole, Mr. Wellman said that largely depended on the weather.

"On the last occasion, when the season was an unusually unfavourable one, and after we

had spent weeks' compelling preparations, we had to accept defeat," as a succession of north-westerly gales made the task hopeless. My experience has convinced me that in the month of August one may reasonably expect suitable weather, and I have decided that it will be in August that I shall make my great effort to reach the pole, if the attempt is made at all. If the season is an average one we have a very good chance of success. The distance from Danes Island to the Pole is about 700 miles. I believe that this distance and the return journey can be accomplished in three days. I am taking with me provisions for the motor, ten Esquimaux dogs, a small boat, and sledges, so that if the *America* does not take us direct to the Pole we may be able to complete the journey by sledging."

The *America* is fitted with a duplicate system of motors, increasing her speed if both are used together, and leaving her an effective ship if one system should be put out of use by accident.

Mr. Wellman calculates on working the motor at a speed of eighteen knots, which, he says, will give him 120 hours of motoring, or a radius of action of more than 2,100 miles on the present trip.

The reason for carrying twelve months' provisions is that the expedition may have to spend a winter in the Arctic regions sheltering in such but as they could construct from the fabric of the airship, and awaiting the arrival of the spring before they could sledge back to civilisation.

Mr. Wellman, with a number of friends, is bearing the cost of the expedition.

## MALARIA IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

EFFORTS AT PREVENTION.

London, May 15th.

Dr. James Cantlie, formerly of Hong Kong, and now a lecturer at the London School of Tropical Medicine, writes as follows with reference to the lecture on "The Campaign against Malaria" delivered at the Royal Institution last week by Major Ronald Ross:—

"Major Ross, in his enthusiasm for the public health, has indicted many men, especially the seniors in many countries, for their apathy and ignorance; but to most people the wonder is that in so short a space of time practical issues should be already so pronounced in evidence. The difficulties of overcoming the obstacles to a more rapid development of malaria prevention lie partly in the personal factor of these in charge of a colony; and it is at the same time largely a question of finance. There can be no doubt that the announcement that the bite of a mosquito was the sole cause of malaria infection was received with doubt or disbelief by many of the older medical men practising in the tropics. During the past ten years, however, the Schools of Tropical Medicine in London and Liverpool have been actively teaching the most recent developments of tropical pathology and hygiene to medical men engaged in the practice of their profession in the tropics, and that the numbers availing themselves of the teaching is not insignificant."

Major Ross has shown that isolated spots can be freed from malaria at a moderate expenditure, but the problem of dealing with large tracts of country so as to render them malaria free has not yet been solved. That it may be solved is devoutly to be hoped, and in that hope we would urge Professor Ross to continue his campaign. He will find, however, that not only the Colonial authorities at home are ready to help financially and practically in the future, but they have done in the past, but that Colonial Governments and the medical officers in charge of the public health have the question of malaria and its prevention keenly at heart, and that they are willing and anxious to sanction any reasonable expenditure which will mitigate the evils which Professor Ross has so ably demonstrated to exist."

"Again, we might be inclined to believe from Major Ross's statements that but little had been done, or was being done, by the Colonial Office authorities in England, or by the Governors of colonies, to check the ravages of malaria and of other scourges of the tropics. Ever since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain took up the question of the prevention of malaria in the Crown Colonies of the Empire and dealt in a statesmanlike fashion with the health of their peoples, the Colonial Office has been keenly active in the matter. The Colonial Office authorities, by the enthusiasm which they have manifested in the matter, have been able to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precautions against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality.  
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THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then

H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a

guarantee of good work and prompt execution.

My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly

harmless, and produce a charming effect not

attained by any other, as their composition is

is only known to me. In tattooing make some

species of engraving, care must be taken to

have the work done in a perfect, high toned

manner. In order to take special precautions

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AND  
BUBONIC PLAGUE!

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All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT AND  
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HONGKONG DISPENSARYKOWLOON DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28]

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

HEALTH PRECAUTIONS IN  
HONGKONG.

If a stranger to the Colony were to diverge from the principal streets and saunter along the by-lanes he would be rewarded with some curious sights at the present time, for the Sanitary Department has decreed that this shall be known as the spring-cleaning season. It is not in the middle of the day that the revels of the Sanitary employees are most noteworthy, but in the early hours of the morning, when half the European population is sound asleep. From the Westerner's point of view it seems anomalous that a people so jealous of their household gods, so intent on preserving the sanctity of their private life as the Chinese, should yet enter into the spirit of the Sanitary Department's intentions with such unbounded zest and pleasure. It is not as if they were compelled to accept the attentions of the sanitary staff. All they are required to do is to have their dwellings thoroughly cleaned to the satisfaction of the sanitary inspectors by a certain date, and if they feel so inclined the householders are quite at liberty to perform that duty themselves. On the other hand, if they prefer it the Sanitary Department's coolies take the work in hand and judging from results a thoroughly good job they make of it, leaving not the vestige of a speck of extraneous matter behind them. And while the coolies are panning and perspiring over the house-cleaning operations,

and making terrific raids on the steam-boller for fresh supplies, the laird tenants spend their time in contented idleness. They have done their share in carrying their whole stock of furniture into the street, beds and bedding—which do not take up much space—three or four boards, an eight day clock and a variety of packing cases. Watch and ward do these worthy householders keep over their goods, supremely content that a paternal Government is prepared to do for them what they would never think of doing for themselves. Probably the reason that the Chinese poor open their houses to the onslaughts of complete strangers is because they recognize they are getting something for nothing; for once they occupy the position of employers instead of employees. And so a whole street shifts its quarters into the open street for a whole day and views with satisfaction the efforts of a vigorous band of sanitary officials to keep the city clean and healthy. Whether that is the view of the matter entertained by the people whose houses or cubicles are being turned upside down and washed inside out by the sanitary staff, we have not the least idea. Probably some of them believe that the operations are in the nature of a lull on the part of the Government, but at least they offer no opposition. As a contemporary says in another connection although the observation is quite as applicable here: "It is quite clear that the native is beginning to do more than reconcile himself to what he was formerly disposed to regard as the unnecessary and supererogatory display of energy by foreigners over inconsiderable trifles, and is at last alive to the importance of a part in every man's creed for the worship of Hygeia." It is certain, however, that this energy on the part of the Sanitary Department is largely responsible for the decreasing number of plague cases in the Colony. It may be taken as a settled fact that the passing of the month of June synchronises with the passing of the plague season. Looking back over a period of ten years the evidence is plain and incontrovertible that the plague reaches its height in Hongkong during the months of May and June, and the cases that occur during the next six months of the year are scarcely worth noticing. This year we have been exceptionally fortunate, for here we have entered the second half of June and the aggregate number of cases reported is only slightly over a hundred, while the daily plague sheet which is issued by the Sanitary Board rarely contains more than a single entry, the patient usually hailing from Lai-kok-tai, Yau-ma-tei or the New Territories. It is difficult to ascertain what results are being attained by the official rat-catchers, but if they are half as active as their brethren in Shanghai appear to be the common rodent should soon be as extinct in Hongkong as the grey wolf in Great Britain. The *Shanghai Mercury* commenting on certain health statistics of the Settlements states that in one month 882,187 poisoned rat baits were laid. "When we look at this huge total and remember that during the whole month we ourselves never saw a single bait laid we are driven to the conclusion that the Health Department whilst doing its work effectively, as the figures immediately above show, does it with a modesty that would do credit to the most properly educated young lady; and the suggestion that there are four thousand municipal rat-traps in operation, none of which we have ever seen laid, points to a similar modest effectiveness." We wonder how these figures would compare with the Hongkong output? With regard to the mosquito campaign in Shanghai, it is stated that "a considerable degree of inertia has been met with amongst foreigners." So that after all, either the number of mosquitoes is diminishing, or the people who write letters to the newspapers on the subject are superstitious people for whom one cannot specially legislate, or possibly they are people who really do not know that during the single month of May upwards of a hundred thousand kongs and jars were emptied of their stagnant contents, that 53,045 stagnant waters in and around houses were removed, and that there had been a weekly culling of 10,727 stagnant waters. That is at Shanghai, but is anything done in Hongkong to keep down the pesky mosquito? It does not matter whether he is of the culex anopheles brand or any other brand. So long as he can sting and keep the mind-burdened resident from his lawful slumbers he ought to be exterminated. We have yet to learn what is being done at Shaikwan to protect the health of the garrison there but there are other places which might receive the attention of the sanitary authorities. What would the Department think if its employees had to deal with a hundred thousand kongs and jars, 53,000 stagnant waters and is it possible that it could treat over 10,000 pools with kerosene? It may be observed, however, that the mosquito invasion has been comparatively slight this year so that there has been no urgent call to deal with the nuisance and danger. A handsome tribute to the work of the Health Department in Shanghai is paid by the *Mercury* and as it might equally apply to the local Sanitary Department we quote it in full. "When it is remembered that nearly all this extra work in connection with the mosquito and

the plague rat campaign is carried out without most of us knowing anything about it, and at the same time the ordinary work of the department is carried on, and mostly finished by the time we get up in the morning, there is every reason to feel assured that the health of the community is being most strenuously defended from the attacks of invading microbes in a thoroughly efficient, and at the same time frictionless and unobtrusive manner; and we may be satisfied that if we do contract any of the ills to which flesh is heir it is almost entirely our own fault."

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY  
ADVANCING.

While the financial situation in Japan is gradually improving, there is a feeling expressed more outspokenly in the vernacular journals than in the foreign newspapers, that the banks are not affording such facilities for the development of trade as their balances would warrant. No doubt after the experience of two or three years ago, the banks are less anxious to rush forward to the assistance of every weedy growth than they were in those days of company bubbles and wild speculation. If, as the *Asahi Shogyo* suggests, ultra caution of the banks in making advances will lead to the revival of commerce being delayed, there is this to be said on the other hand, that the commercial prosperity of the country will ultimately be founded on a sound and immovable basis. The decrease in advances, the *Asahi* points out, indicates a decline in transactions, business being carried on in cash and on a small scale. It is not believed, however, the journal continues, that the existing commercial dullness will be much further prolonged. Japan's foreign trade showed an excess of exports over imports, although a small one, in the last ten days of May, and it is expected that this condition will continue, as the export season is now at hand. It is also anticipated that the wheat harvest will be above the average, although it may not be a very big one. In addition, the output of silk cocoons this spring is from 10 to 15 per cent. greater than that of last year, when it was somewhat above the average. The export of raw silk is likewise showing an increasing tendency. All the better class of Japanese journals, while foreseeing the approaching revival in trade, warn the public against the misuse of foreign capital in order to take advantage of the renewed commercial activity, for it is pointed out that another unhealthy business boom would only result in another period of acute depression. With regard to Kobe, the writer of commercial notes in the *World* states that the export of tea has increased the demand for money, but this is not in the least affecting the general course of the market, as payment is made on the delivery of goods, while the activity in the export of copper is causing a still further increase in the accumulation of cash in bankers' hands. In addition, a considerable quantity of railway shares which have been lying at the banks as security have been turned into money owing to the demand abroad. Furthermore, the easiness of money at Tokyo prevents the silk business men at Yokohama from calling for funds from Kobe. Under these circumstances, the local bank rate has fallen to 2.6 per cent. and is even as low as 1.3 in the case of exceptional security. Owing to the activity in the export and purchase of bonds, some foreign banks have been rather active, but on the whole they are in much the same position as the domestic concerns. So far as Osaka is concerned it is stated that in the early part of the month the deposits at the Osaka Branch of the Bank of Japan had increased to ¥7,800,000, while the advances fell on the 4th and 5th to as low as ¥2,000,000, this being the first time since the establishment of the branch that such a state of affairs had been experienced. "Bankers, indeed, are finding difficulty in avoiding loss through the payment of interest on the deposits, to say nothing of their anxiety to put the deposits out at profit as advances. There is, moreover, little prospect of a change, as a large amount of money is about to be distributed among the public in the form of interest on bonds, dividends on shares, etc., while large sums are expected from abroad as payment for Municipal and Company debentures." The monthly report issued by the Osaka Commercial Museum deals with Japan's trade with China and it is not too encouraging reading. From the *revels* translation, it appears that owing to the fall of silver, Japan's trade with China last year, was the worst for several years past, the exports amounting to only ¥77,000,000, and the imports to ¥63,000,000, making a total of no more than ¥140,000,000. This total is less by 6.6 per cent., 19.4 per cent., and 19 per cent. than the figures in 1905, 1906, and 1907 respectively. The exports were the greatest sufferers, showing decreases of 27 per cent., 24 per cent. and 22 per cent. respectively, as compared with 1907, 1906, and 1905. The trade with China, which had continued to increase up to 1905, met with a check in 1907, and greatly declined in the following year. Needless to say, this is attributable to the rise of the exchange rate

in China, resulting from the fall of silver. The most reliable Chinese customers for Japanese goods are found in Central China, with the Yangtze valley as the centre. From the figures supplied it appears that the exports to Manchuria have very much decreased of late, but in fact, if the exports to Kwantung be added, they have to some extent increased. Since Kwantung fell into the hands of the Japanese as the result of the late war, the exports to that region have rapidly increased. Examining the decreases of Japanese exports to China, it is found that the export to North China is the greatest, the decrease in the exports to Central China coming next. In the case of Central China, the decline is due to the bad harvest in that region in addition to the fall of silver. As to South China, the decrease must undoubtedly be largely put down to the boycott of Japanese goods. After entering into elaborate details regarding the imports, the report proceeds: "The sudden increase in refined sugar in 1906 was due to the fact that at that time the Japanese article succeeded in effectively competing with Hongkong sugar, and the gradual decrease since then is attributable to the regaining of its position by the latter article. The cause of the decrease in the export of cotton yarn and cloth after 1907 is simply the fall of silver, while the decline in copper is owing to the irregularity of the quantity of copper coin minted in China."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TENDERS are invited for the extension of offices, Central Police Station.

We are requested to state that His Excellency the Governor has gone into residence at Mountain Lodge but that the visitors' book will remain at Government House.

THE Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach at the morning service at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, to-morrow. The Rev. A. B. Thornhill takes the evening service.

FOUR boat-people were each fined \$5 to-day for lying in Causeway Bay without permission from the Harbour Master. Three others had to pay \$7 each for obstructing the Wing Lok Street steps.

HON. Mr. Murray Stewart's nomination by the Justices of the Peace as an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. H. B. Pollock, K.C., is gazetted.

Two Chinese residents of Nagasaki who have been prosecuted on a charge of smoking opium were, sentenced at the Nagasaki Court last week to imprisonment for one year and six months respectively.

A CONFLAGRATION occurred in the town of Nozawa, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan, on the 30th ultimo, destroying 718 buildings. One person was burnt to death. Almost the entire town was reduced to ashes.

TOKYO journals predict that the area of the sugar scandal will soon be largely increased. They allege that the judicial investigations have led to fresh disclosures which involve leading members of the political parties and even some members of the House of Peers.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. A. M. Thomson to act as Colonial Secretary and Mr. G. McL. Messer to act as the Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Stamp Revenue in addition to his duties as Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., or until further notice, with effect from the 14th inst.

A MESSAGE from Sitka of May 4th, says: "On a charge of hunting within the three mile limit the Japanese steamer *Kakun Maru* was seized on May 3 by two United States gas-trolic launches armed with machine guns and manned by marines. The Japanese steamer, which had ten seal-skies aboard, made an effort to escape, but was overhauled. She was towed to Sitka (the capital of Alaska), and her crew of Japanese have been locked up in gaol, pending trial."—*Nagasaki Press*.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

French (*Armand Behic*) 21st inst.English (*Asahi*) 23rd inst.Canadian (*Empress of China*) 24th inst.German (*Prinz Sigismund*) 15th inst.Indian (*Namsang*) 29th inst.Austrian (*Taiyuan*) 14th prox.The *s.s. Rubi* left Manila on 19th inst., and is due here on 21st inst. at 6 p.m.The *H. A. L. s.s. Segoris* left Manila on 19th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst., p.m.The *T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru* will sail from Yokohama on 21st inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on 30th inst.The *N. Y. K. s.s. Hirano Maru*, European Line, left Kobe for this port via Shanghai on 19th inst., and is expected here on 28th inst.The *P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. Asahi* left Singapore for this port on 19th inst., at 9 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 24th inst., at 5 p.m.The *C. P. R. Co's s.s. Empress of China* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 p.m. on 19th inst., and leaves again at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at midnight on 20th inst.

## ASAH AND SAPPORO.

WITH HINTS TO PICNIC PARTIES.

At a certain well-known rendezvous in Hongkong the other day—a place corresponding to Thackeray's "Haunt"—the question arose whether the Government, in order to cope with financial exigencies, should not impose a duty on spirituous and malt liquors. The discussion led to consideration of the side-issue—Which holds the market—whisky or beer? What the answer was we really forget, but if the beer was that known as Asahi or Sapporo then we can well understand that it was entitled to a leading place in the argument. It was through the thoughtfulness of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, that we received a case of these beers the other day, a circumstance which seemed to give peculiar zest to the daily round of toil. Not only that, but accompanying the case, were half a dozen glasses advertising the merits of the beer, a set of corkscrews, and, for use afterwards, several Japanese fans, which were promptly annexed by parties unknown. Indeed the consignment was calculated to lead visitors to the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* to believe that the entire staff was laying in a stock of the necessary for an extended picnic. If it had not been for the marvellous presence of mind of the man with the blue pencil, the visitors would have been hanging around that case of beer yet; but they were thwarted, and presented with a price-list on the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha inside. As for the character of the beer that opens up a wide subject, and we must confess if we would not exasperate our friends on the water wagon, but Asahi beer is, we should say, the ideal drink for a picnic party. It is as clear as amber, and as light as a summer zephyr. It is refreshing, stimulating and free from those heavy after effects which are found in heavier brews. To judge from our experience, which of course is mild and has been sometimes blither, there is not a headache in a barrel of Asahi, and that is the last word that can be said of any first class Pilsener. As for Sapporo, the fact is that all the flattering adjectives which go towards praising its sister Asahi have to be repeated. There is a well rounded 6 your about it that tickles the palate and as a tiffin adjunct we should say that it would be difficult to surpass Sapporo. The best part of the story is that these two brands are sold at most reasonable prices, a case of eight dozen pints costing but \$12.50, while four dozen quarts are sold at \$10 the case. There is also a special brew known as "Sapporo Black" which is about a dollar dearer. We can thoroughly recommend the organizers of picnic parties to give the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha a trial order—they will not be disappointed.

## "Fatshan" Incident.

VICEROY CHANG JEN CHUN'S  
FRIENDLY ATTITUDE.MESSRS. JOHN SWIRE & SONS' UNIVERSITY  
GIFT APPRECIATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th June.

Judging from what has been done by H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun by way of pecuniary co-operation and the manifesto issued to his subordinates in connection with the Hongkong University scheme it is but natural to infer that H.E. the Viceroy is in thorough sympathy with the scheme. His Excellency has been deeply touched with the handsome donation offered by Messrs. John Swire & Sons, towards the founding of the institution, and has therefore issued a proclamation to the public, partly in reference to the generosity of the influential British firm and partly to the *Fatshan* incident. The following is a free translation of the proclamation issued by the Viceroy:—

"The well-known British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire has successfully maintained in China for a number of years a service of steamers plying between the different treaty ports for the transportation of passengers and cargo to the satisfaction of all concerned. With reference to the alleged murder of a Chinese passenger on board the *Fatshan*, a vessel belonging to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, which has greatly exercised the public mind, I have on several occasions issued proclamations to persuade the people to remain quiet and to forbid them from creating disturbances, in compliance with my instructions the people have patronised the steamer *Fatshan* as usual and no trouble whatever has been experienced in the course of the last few months. But lest there might be some ignorant people who might attempt to stir up the public feeling in connection with the unfortunate incident I now inform you, the public that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire as representative British merchants in China, have won popularity in all their dealings with our people and are charitably inclined towards us, as can be seen from their munificent offer of £40,000 towards the endowment funds of the proposed Hongkong University, which is to be established principally for the benefit of the Chinese. It is further reported that this British firm has, since the unfortunate occurrence on board the *Fatshan*, given instructions to their employees on board their vessels to accord better treatment to the passengers, which act should be appreciated in the right spirit. The alleged murder of the Chinese passenger on board the *Fatshan* is a Portuguese crime, and therefore it is the duty of the Portuguese Consul to deal with the case, and not the British Consul nor the British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. There should be no misunderstanding in the matter. Those concerned are now once again warned that they should by no means stir up the feelings of the public against the *Fatshan*, but patronise her as before. Offenders against this proclamation will be severely punished."

The Viceroy at Nanking has telegraphed to the Shanghai Taotai informing him that heavy rains fell from Thursday night till Friday morning, and that telegrams from Anhui and Yenchow also report a simple fall of rain. It may be mentioned that the City Magistrate ordered up prayers two or three days ago to invoke a fall of rain, and his prayers, it seems, have been answered. There would thus be no necessity to prohibit cattle slaughter in the city, which is generally done when a long drought has prevailed, in view of the belief that Heaven will be more readily moved to compassionate for the people when they feel their own calamity so much that they desire from taking lives even of cattle.

## THE "COMSHA" SYSTEM.

A WORD TO EUROPEANS FROM  
MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ.

This morning, in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, Mr. Justice Gompertz took occasion, in giving judgment in an action, of addressing some words of advice to Europeans on the much-discussed question of Europeans accepting *comsha* from Chinese within their business dealings.

The case in point was that in which a boiler-maker named Chan Kin, residing at 140, Queen's Road East, sought to recover from G. Dearing, an engineer, the sum of \$60.50, being as to \$45 wages, and \$15.50, the amount paid for a gold finger ring at defendant's request. There was also a cross-action in which the engineer claimed \$200 from the Chinaman for damage done through negligence. The parties appeared in person.

The first witness was called by Mr. Dearing. He gave his name as Chan Kwal, a coolie in the employ of the Gas Company. He said he knew the defendant.

The Court—Do you know if Chan Kin did his work well?

Witness—I am a coolie, he is No. 1 and I can't say.

The witness proved himself very unsatisfactory, and was excused.

Gundar Singh, a watchman in the service of the Gas Company, said that he got instructions from Dearing to see that Chan Kin went to his work at the proper time. This he watched and noticed that Chan came to work sometimes at eight o'clock a.m., eight-thirty, and sometimes at nine. The proper working time was at seven.

The Court—He always came in late?—Yes. Did you report him?—Yes.

Was he late from the very beginning?—No. He came punctually then, but this was not so some four or five weeks ago.

The defendant—Isn't it a fact that when I go to work at 6.45 every morning my son is on duty.

Witness—I and another man are on duty at that time.

Haven't you seen me at work at 6.45 in the morning?—Never.

G. Dearing said that defendant was responsible for every piece of work done, and the plates (produced) were not supposed to be cut, as the holes in the plates were to fit the rivets tight. The boiler-maker cut the holes too large, the result being that the rivets could not fit. The plates were useless. If they were fitted on to the boiler in their present condition there would be an escape of gas. New plates had to be put on. He claimed \$100 for the damage.

The defendant—Didn't I, as your foreman, do the work according to your instructions?—He is responsible for everything.

Didn't you chalk out the rivet holes and cut them accordingly?—No.

The witness explained that the rivet holes in the plates were already cut in England before being sent out here.

The defendant—Didn't you tell me that the joints in the plates were to be made shorter, and asked me to cut them?—No.

On the 19th May did you have a photograph taken of the works because you were so pleased with them?—The work has not been completed.

The Chinaman produced a photograph and handed it to the Court. Dearing, on being asked for an explanation, said that the picture was that of the bottom of the tank only. At present, or at the time when the picture was taken, some 700 rivets only were put in. There were about 1,000 rivets to be inserted.

Isn't it your duty to inspect my work and see if I do it properly?—I am supposed to inspect your work once a week, and then when I come round you did not do it properly.

The Court (to Dearing)—Are you a sub-contractor?—Yes.

Whom did you take the contract from?—From home.

Are you doing the work on your own, or are you an employee of the sub-contractor?—An employee.

The boiler-maker deposed that when the plates arrived in the Colony the holes were not rounded properly, and the engineer (Dearing) asked him to attend to them. It took him a week to do the work.

The Court—You admit that the plates, as they are, are not watertight?—No. They are watertight. This plate is the middle one. There is another plate to be below this and another one above.

The witness added that when the rivetting work was about to be started Dearing engaged three more boiler-makers, and discharged him. He could not speak English very well, but this was the way he gave Dearing to understand that the holes, as they were cut in England, were too small: "Disse hole, too large—no can."

In giving his decision Mr. Justice Gompertz ordered Dearing to return the ring to the boiler-maker, saying it was not a good thing for Europeans to take presents from Chinese. The reason why the boiler-maker gave the present to Dearing was because he wanted to be dealt with leniently—not what Dearing's employers at home would wish for. His Honour soon suited Dearing's claim, and ordered him to pay the boiler-maker \$22.50—nineteen days' wages.

THE Viceroy at Nanking has telegraphed to the Shanghai Taotai informing him that heavy rains fell from Thursday night till Friday morning, and that telegrams from Anhui and Yenchow also report a simple fall of rain. It may be mentioned that the City Magistrate ordered up prayers two or three days ago to invoke a fall of rain, and his prayers, it seems, have been answered. There would thus be no necessity to prohibit cattle slaughter in the city, which is generally done when a long drought has prevailed, in view of the belief that Heaven will be more readily moved to compassionate for the people when they feel their own calamity so much that they desire from taking lives even of cattle.



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## EMPRESS DOWAGER'S PRIVY PURSE.

## HOW TO BE DISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager has instructed Cheong Hing-kyei to purchase Tls. 2,000,000 worth of shares in the Communication Bank (established by the Ministry of Posts and Communications) and Tls. 9,000,000 of the Redemption Bonds of the Peking-Hankow Railway out of the Privy Purse of the late Empress Grand Dowager.

## YEUNG SHIH-CHANG.

## STILL INDISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, who had an apoplectic fit the other day, has not yet recovered his power of speech.

## MILITARY STUDENTS.

## COMPULSORY SERVICE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

The Ministry of War has issued instructions to all the Provinces that all military students, upon completion of their course of studies, must undergo three years' compulsory service in their respective Provinces before being permitted to proceed elsewhere.

## FINANCIAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

## EX-PENDITURE APPROPRIATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to set aside Tls. 300,000 for the expenses of the Financial Superintendents.

## THE GRAND COUNCIL.

## NA TUNG URGED TO RESUME DUTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

Owing to the numerous questions to be handled, the Grand Council has found it rather difficult to get through the work.

The Council have applied to the Prince Regent to urge Na Tung to resume his duties on the Council.

## ANTUNG-FENGTIEN RAILWAY.

## THE QUESTION OF GAUGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

The Japanese have demanded that the gauge of the Antung-Fengtien railway should be of the standard width so as to enable a connection to be made with the South Manchuria Railway.

The Waiwup has not yet sent any reply.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:

Low pressure area over N. China Sea. A typhoon may develop later.

It is reported from Tabernash that the situation in Persia is growing worse. A body consisting of some Turkish troops and 2,000 Persian Kurds under the command of a Turkish Kurd is endeavouring to seize a town on the Persian frontier. A Tabriz message says that the unsatisfactory attitude of the Russian troops there endangers the success of the Anglo-Russian proposals for bringing the Persian domestic troubles to an end.

## Told in the Bar-Room.

## A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE.

## THE DOINGS OF AH SAM.

"Yes, I've met many a queer customer in my time, but—  
For ways that are dark  
And tricks that are vain  
The heathen Chinese is peculiar."

The hotel bar had long been deserted, and we were a solitary two who were now occupying a small table in a corner of the bar-room—my friend, a typical Yankee from Texas, and I, a British cousin from across the herring pond. The talk had turned to the subject of the Chinese character, hence the vein in which my companion delivered himself.

"Before I could put in a word, my friend, having first treated himself to a long sip from the whisky and soda before him, continued in the same strain:

"We Yankees boast of a reputation of being known as practical men; but we are hopelessly put in the shade by the fecundity of the Chinese brain and the consummate cunning by which huge fortunes are sometimes made."

This was getting interesting, and I ventured to remark:

"A recollection of some great, big scoop, eh?"

"Yes, for the Chinaman."

"I confess I don't understand you. Let's have the whole story."

"Say! It's a long-winded tale. I guess it'll be closing time before I'm half-way through it."

"Never mind. You can finish it in my room."

"Well, it's a long, long time since it happened way down in Amoy. In those days, I was in the dry goods line and I represented my firm along the Coast ports. The bulk of my orders used to come from a merchant named Ah Sam who, by the way, had the doubtful blessing of a dozen children, who were then receiving their education out in California, with as many wives in Foochow. Ah Sam was well-known up and down the whole coast and the extent of his business was something fierce. From a moral standpoint, Ah Sam's integrity was beyond criticism and in all his dealings with the petty trades-people, he was never once known to have robbed them of even so much as a cash. Some of the people called him a crank, but Ah Sam did not in the least mind this, so long as he was used to delight in saying, the tin kept rolling in. But there was this peculiarity about Ah Sam—he had a profound contempt for the 'foreign devils,' by whom, he was firmly convinced, he was being morally robbed. Nothing could induce him to buy foreign stuff unless the agents were willing to meet him half-way. Ah Sam did this in thorough good faith and did not for a moment guess that some of his transactions were the cause of many a dead loss. At times, his attitude towards the foreigners was terribly uncompromising, which, however, was ably disguised by his outward politeness. Well, the old crony was in just one of these moods when one day I dropped in at his quaint little shop which did duty for an office in the hope of securing an order. The old man greeted me with one of his bland smiles which were regular fortunes to themselves. 'Yes, I was told I had come in good time. He intended to dispose of the greater part of his stock-in-trade and was making way for fresh goods. He would give me the bulk of the orders if I was willing to a ten per cent. reduction on the usual price. Here was my chance, the old fellow assured me, of driving a real good bargain.'

"And did you accept his terms?"

"Accept his terms? Why, man, I flatter myself to become a party to the ruinous arrangement. Whereupon the prospective deal fell through, Ah Sam feeling pretty certain I was trying to charge exorbitant rates."

"Is that the whole story?"

"No, the interesting part of it is yet to come. The heads of my firm were staunch supporters of the insurance system, and, of course, all our goods were partly covered by insurance in a reliable Chinese company. I may here tell you that Ah Sam took particular interest in the affairs of this company, although I was not aware at the time that he had any connection with the concern. I afterwards discovered, however, that he had guided the company's destinies since its formation years ago, though the fact was kept a close secret, for reasons best known to Ah Sam."

"But what has insurance business anything to do with this affair?"

"Everything. You see, soon after my little interview with Ah Sam, the godowns in which our goods were stored caught fire and were completely gutted. Of course, our claim was paid in full, but the amount thus obtained fell considerably short of the actual price of the goods lost owing to their being only partly insured. And here I had since, thought the whole matter had ended but for a trip which I took to the scene of my former exertions the other day. An old, shrewd Chinese man earnestly begged to see me, he said, on some urgent matter. I was over good at refusing a request and granted the ancient Celestial the wished-for interview. I then learnt to my great surprise that the man who stood before me was the very person who was hired by Ah Sam to set fire to the godowns which had years ago disappeared along with our goods. The man had since repented of his act, and as he happened to possess a conscience, he had firmly resolved to make a clean breast of the whole business the next time he met me. At the conclusion of the man's story, he asked for my forgiveness. I gave it to him."

"But what could have been the motive which led Ah Sam to this treacherous conduct?"

"Why, the goods had never suffered from the fire at all. Ah Sam, who could play fairly tales with the company, had taken good care to remove them previously to a safer place and had since disposed of the goods at his own price. The old fox knew perfectly well that he would never have got the goods at the price he had offered and therefore employed this underhand means of gaining his object, taking advantage of the fact that the goods were not fully covered by insurance."

## "And Ah Sam? What has become of him?"

"Ah Sam has since retired to California after buying all his wives with the exception of No. 1 in China. And now, I think you will agree with me when I say that for tenacity of purpose and crafty enterprise, John Chinaman is hard to beat. Out in the States, some of the people are a real bad lot, but precious few can come up to the Chinaman with an eye to business—not by a long chalk. That's the reason why I now find myself stranded in this country. The next time I meet the crafty rascal, I'll have to square an old account, but I reckon the game's not worth the candle."

And the speaker helped himself to some more whisky.—Contributed.

## OPIMUM SEIZURE.

FARMER'S LABELS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FORGED.

A very successful raid, in which a quantity of illicit opium was seized, was engineered by a number of excisemen at 7, On Wong Lane, yesterday. It was suspected for some time past that the occupiers of this dwelling made a living by dealing in illicit opium. The house was visited yesterday morning, the result being that several boxes of the drug were discovered under a bed. When the boxes were closely examined it came to the notice of the excisemen that the labels on them, although closely resembling those of the Opium Farmer, were forgeries. Three men were arrested, and were charged in the Police Court later with being in possession of the opium, and secondly, with applying a false trade-mark to the boxes with intent to defraud. The accused pleaded not guilty, and the hearing was adjourned till next week.

## COMMERCIAL WEEKLY SHARE LIST.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. Knich Georg & Co. write under to-day's date:—

Our market has ruled dull and inactive, and a small business only has been done during the week under review. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 11.95 1/2, while rates on Shanghai are Tls. 74 1/2 for a Bank T/L and 11.75 to Tls. 75 1/2 for a three days' sight Private Draft, the rate in Shanghai for a three days' sight Private Draft being Tls. 74 1/2. Bar silver in London is quoted 24d. and Consols 83 1/2. The Bank of England rate of discount is 2 1/2 per cent., and the private market rate of discount 1 1/2 per cent.

Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been done in small lots at \$990, 1995 and \$1,000, closing quieter with sellers at \$995, although the London rate has advanced to 1995.10.00. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—A small lot of Unions fetched \$540, at which rate there are sellers. A few North Chinas have been done at Tls. 105, and more shares are wanted. In other stocks under this heading nothing has transpired and rates are unchanged.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Some few Hongkongs changed hands at \$345, at which figure the market is steady. Chinas are in demand at \$110, with probable sellers at \$112 1/2.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao steamboat shares continued in request, and business has been done at \$33, at which rate more shares are wanted. Indo-Chinas are very quiet and the selling rate is \$74 in Shanghai the nominal quotation is Tls. 54, while London rates are unchanged. China and Manila, Douglases, as well as Star Ferries, are unchanged, and without business. Shell Transport, in sympathy with a rise in London to 61s. 6d. sellers for Name shares, have buyers locally at 61s. 6d. for Beater scrip. Union Waterboats sold and are wanted at \$11.

Refineries.—Without any sales and unchanged. Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are unchanged. Kaubis sold at \$91 for fully paid up shares, and have further sellers: the Hongkong Telegraph, of 15th instant, prints the mining manager's report for the four weeks ended 31st ultimo. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares are steady at Tls. 161; the total output of the Company's three mines, for the week ended 31st ultimo, amounted to 31,747 tons of coal, and the sales during the same period to 32,115 tons.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks sold at \$55 to \$54 and a few shares are on offer at \$55. Fenwicks, as well as New Amoy Dock Shares, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks sold locally at Tls. 81, our Shanghai wire quotes sellers at Tls. 82, Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves sold at \$59 and \$58, and are on offer at latter figure. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have advanced to Tls. 162 1/2, at which rate shares are obtainable.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Land, after a further sale at \$110, are procurable at \$109. A small lot of Kowloon Lands sold at \$30. West Pointers are steady at \$16. Old Hongkong Hotels are obtainable at \$59, while the new issue has buyers at \$58, after sales at that figure Humphreys Estates continue in request \$51. Shanghai Lands are quoted Tls. 120.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotes: Ewon 11s 12 1/2, Internationals Tls. 89, Lipo Kung Mow Tls. 108, and Sooychoes Tls. 370, all sellers. Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$81. Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—China Light and Power dropped to sales at \$62, but the market is stronger again, with small buyers at \$61. Hongkong Electric can be placed at \$164 to \$160. Daily News are wanted at \$163. Green Island Cements sold at \$2.10 to \$2.09, and have sellers at \$2. In other stocks under this heading there is no change to report and no sales have been made public.

Miscellaneous.—China-Boreovent \$14, China Presidents at \$9, and old Peak Tramways at \$133, continue in request. Langkats have tumbled to sellers at 111.000 as the 2nd interim dividend of Tls. 121 1/2 per share paid on 15th instant. Steam Landings can be placed at \$33 1/2. Watsons sold and have sellers at \$8.70. Other stocks under this heading have not been dealt in, and rates are the same as those quoted last.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE PARAFFINE PAINT COMPANY, carrying on business at the City of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, have, on the 7th day of June, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—



in the name of THE PARAFFINE PAINT CO., who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants since the month of August, 1905, in respect of the following goods:—

PROTECTING COMPOSITION, BUILDING AND ROOFING MATERIALS, DAMP COURSE AND BUILDING PAPERS IN CLASS 17.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Applicants,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. carrying on business at First, Second and Colton Streets in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, United States of America, have, on the 15th day of May, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—



in the name of GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since the 16th day of May, 1908, in respect of the following goods:—

SAFETY RAZORS and SAFETY RAZOR KNIVES or RAZORS IN CLASS 2.

Dated the 17th day of June, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Applicants,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that I. & R. MORLEY, of 18, Wood Street, London, E.C., England, Warehousemen, has, on the 1st day of May, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of a WINGED WHEEL, in the name of I. & R. MORLEY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

Articles of Clothing, in Class 38.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1909.

I. & R. MORLEY,  
HOWARD MORLEY,  
Partner in the firm.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## THE FLOODS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th June.

Owing to the recent disastrous floods in Samshu, several houses have either been swept away or considerably damaged, and the inmates have consequently been rendered homeless. The Central Relief Committee and the Red Cross Society are now erecting makeshifts on the hill-sides for the temporary accommodation of the unfortunate people, until such time as the demolished houses are re-built.

## CANTON HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at Canton have earnestly requested Sir Chen Tung Liang and Mr. Lo Po Shun to continue in their offices as president and vice-president respectively of the Company, but both Sir Chen Tung and Mr. Lo Po Shun have strongly objected to the suggestion, and are firmly resolved to tender their resignations, which will take effect from the end of the 6th month.

## THE OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

Two opium-smokers were yesterday arrested for buying opium without the necessary wooden licences, and have been ordered by the police officials to be admitted to the opium refuge to be rid of their habit.

## TIMBER FOR SALE.

## THINNING THE COLONY'S PLANTATIONS.

A notification appears in the Gazette inviting tenders for the purchase of pine and other trees in various parts of the Colony.

Five solid blocks of plantations are offered for sale comprising Mount Davis 250 acres, two near Aberdeen 150 acres each, two near Tyam Tuk of 110 acres and 100 acres respectively. Three years will be allowed for their felling and not more than 250 acres may be felled in one year. Not more than one year will be allowed for a single block. The tender must be in one lump sum for the whole, payment for which must be secured. Payments must be made by annual instalments in advance. No tender under \$24,000 will be considered. Roots of pine trees may be removed. Charcoal may be burned in the felling areas. An annual sale of some 5,000 piculs of dry local pine wood delivered in the City of Victoria or Kowloon to Government Departments will be guaranteed, if desired, at the rate of 60 cents a picul.

## PLAGUE IN MACAO.

## A VALUABLE SPECIFIC.

Plague in Macao has been somewhat bad this year and as usual the incidence of the disease has somewhat a high percentage of mortality among the Chinese community. It is well-known that for the past six years Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the benevolent Chinese gentleman of Hongkong, has been distributing widely a specific of carbolic acid preparation for the treatment of plague in its incipient stage. The preparation has found its way into Tungshan, Sun-ai, Canton and all the West River districts, and during seasons of epidemic Mr. Ho Kom Tong has been literally besieged with applications for supplies of the antidote. The latest application was from Macao last month when Mr. Ho Kom Tong forwarded some four hundred bottles to Mr. Pun Pak-choy and the well-known merchant in the Portuguese colony, Mr. Siu Tung. An acknowledgment of the value of the specific appears in to-day's issue of the Sheung Po over the signature of Mr. Pun Pak-choy who states that of the patients in the Chinese mission hospital at Macao who elected to be treated with the carbolic preparation no less than forty became completely recovered. It is interesting to note that, so liberal has been the gratuitous distribution of the medicine, that it has cost Mr. Ho Kom Tong no less than ten thousand dollars to meet the applications for the preparation which appears to be gaining in popularity with the Chinese coolies and others of his class.

## SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next. Among the orders of the day are the following items:—

Letter from Government forwarding a copy of an Ordinance amending the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903-1908. Reply from Government relative to the advice of the Law Officers re exemption from the provisions of section 175 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 Report of the Committee relative to malaria in the village of Shan Ki Wan and its environs. Complaint against the Kowloon Conservancy Contractor. Correspondence relative to backyards in domestic buildings. Application for dairy, meat and poultry licences at No. 20 Bridge Road, Quarry Bay; and application for a bake-house licence at No. 19 Wing Fung Lane West.

## Intimations.

## THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

## EXTRA CHOICE SUGAR CURED

## BACON and HAM.

## VERY MILD

## HONEYSUCKLE BRAND.

Only 60 cents a lb.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909.

1909

## ASAHI BEER.

## SAPPORO BEER.

## OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

## MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents.

[47]

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LT.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on S. wage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF THE RUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.) There will be no rebate to Minority Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1908.



## Shipping—Steamers.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 25 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Bath in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43/-

Via New York £45/-

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. W. KADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

SHANGHAI	On	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	TUESDAY, 22nd June, Noon.	CHOWSANG	TUESDAY, 22nd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, Noon.	TUNGSHING	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	THURSDAY, 24th June, 4 P.M.	CHEONGSHING	THURSDAY, 24th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	FRIDAY, 25th June, 4 P.M.	FAUSANG	FRIDAY, 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SATURDAY, 26th June, 4 P.M.	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, 26th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SUNDAY, 27th June, 4 P.M.	YUENSANG	SUNDAY, 27th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	MONDAY, 28th June, 4 P.M.	YUENSANG	MONDAY, 28th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TUESDAY, 29th June, 4 P.M.	YUENSANG	TUESDAY, 29th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WEDNESDAY, 30th June, 4 P.M.	YUENSANG	WEDNESDAY, 30th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	THURSDAY, 1st July, 4 P.M.	YUENSANG	THURSDAY, 1st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	FRIDAY, 2nd July, 4 P.M.	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 2nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SATURDAY, 3rd July, 4 P.M.	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SUNDAY, 4th July, 4 P.M.	YUENSANG	SUNDAY, 4th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	MONDAY, 5th July, 4 P.M.	YUENSANG	MONDAY, 5th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TUESDAY, 6th July, 4 P.M.	YUENSANG	TUESDAY, 6th July, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kaitung*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"LINAN" 20th June, Daylight.	
HONGKONG	"SHANTUNG" 20th June, 8 A.M.	
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"KWEIYANG" 21st June, 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"TEAN" 22nd June, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW" 24th June, 4 P.M.	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW" 25th June, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" 27th June, Daylight.	
MANILA	"TAMING" 29th June, 3 P.M.	
SAMARANG & SOURABAYA	"SHANTUNG" 29th June, 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" 31st July, Daylight.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & USU	"LINAN" 4th July, Daylight.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN" 19th July, 4 P.M.	

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "CLINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chonan*, *Linan*, *Chinkiang*) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Figure Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamer between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.

All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 10, Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

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Telephone No. 10, Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSU MARU	5,200 tons gross	Sail 1st July, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,200 "	30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,200 "	26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSU MARU	5,200 "	10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

## INAUGURATION OF NEW TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Service, Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong for TACOMA via SHANGHAI and JAPAN, (Intermediate Ports of Call)

Regular—SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Occasional—MANILA, KEELUNG, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, SEATTLE and VICTORIA, (B.O.)

(Subject to Alteration)

Newly Built Steamers Tons (gross reg.) Captain Sailing Date.

"TACOMA MARU" 6,178 On Saturday, 3rd July.

"SEATTLE MARU" (already launched) 4 other new sister ships to follow.

The steamers have fair speed; Special up to date appliances for cargo working; and best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP, and a limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Electric lighted and Steam heated.

For further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamer.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.

Proposed Sailings from HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "PATHAN" About 22nd June.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Hongkong, 27th May, 1909.

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**TOMORROW**

6; and Sunday after

Matins 11 a.m., (Full Choir). Responses: Feri-  
 al, Venite: Turner, Psalms: of the 10th  
 morning (II), Te Deum: Sullivan in D, Jubi-  
 lation: Goodson, Communion: "As pants the hart"  
 Spohr  
 Holy Communion 12 noon, Kyrie: Baker in  
 E-flat, Hymns: 266 and 365  
 B.,—Psalms 102, Verbes 1, 12, 15, 21, 35, 38  
 in unison.  
 " 103, " 1, 8, 17, 19, 25, 27  
 in unison.  
 Evensong 5:45 p.m., Responses: Feri-  
 al, Psalms: of the 10th evening (II), Magnificat:  
 of the 10th evening, Nunc Dimittis: Heywood  
 of the 10th evening, Hymns: 165, 178 (Part II), 24,

Layer at 0 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church,  
WANCHAI.

Sunday Services 10.15 a.m., and 15 p.m. Preacher.—Rev. T. W. Scholes, M.A.

Tuesday 8 p.m. Wesley Guild Meeting.

Thursday 7.30 p.m. Chaplain's Bible Class.

Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday 5.30 p.m. P. S. A.; 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting, conducted by Mr. E. Hearle.

Monday 8 p.m. Fellowship Meeting.

Wednesday 8 p.m. Temperance Meeting.

Saturday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m., Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St Francis' Church, Wanchai:—Mass (*Chin.*) 6 a.m. (*Portl.*) 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 9 p.m.

St Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service (*English*), 10 a.m.

St Anthony's Chapel, West Point:—Mass, 8 a.m.

The Rosary Church, Kowloon—Every Sunday, Mass at 7.30 a.m. and Mass, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 9 a.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

**A. STATION.**

100

J. K. Follis .....	Wei-hai-wei
J. Ryan .....	Wei-hai-wei
Robert .....	Wei-hai-wei
R. O. B. Bridgeman .....	Hongkong
nder F. B. Noble .....	Wei-hai-wei
L. P. Heard .....	Shanghai
... ..	Hongkong
T. Borrett .....	Shanghai
nder Thomas .....	Wei-hai-wei
nd Nugent .....	Canton in Pacific
nder G. Heathcote .....	Hongkong
nder Monroe .....	Wei-hai-wei
nder G. G. Heathcote .....	Hongkong
A. Marécaux .....	Wei-hai-wei
n Baser .....	Wei-hai-wei
nder T. J. S. Lyne .....	Yan-wei
Leamouth .....	Jessellton
Smith .....	Wei-hai-wei
nder G. G. Walcott .....	West River
nder R. S. Roy .....	Yangtsé
nder B. J. Guy, V.C. .....	Wei-hai-wei
nder J. White .....	West River
nder H. R. Tickell .....	Yangtsé
nder Alan Dixon .....	Hongkong
slow .....	Yangtsé
J. Lyon .....	Hongkong
nder H. R. Godfrey .....	Yangtsé
nder H. T. Attlay .....	Yangtsé
tevenison .....	Wei-hai-wei
nder H. P. Douglas .....	Port Swettenham
nder U. A. Fremantle .....	Wei-hai-wei
nder Jas. F. Knox .....	Yangtsé
H. H. V. Cottrell-Dormer .....	Yangtsé
... G. H. Livingstone .....	Yangtsé

...-in-Chief.	
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STATION.	
STANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED
Fourmior .....	Shanghai
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ndreville .....	Upper Yangtsé
... ..	Tongku
il .....	Upper Yangtsé
... ..	Canton
Reserve.	Saigon
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...	Saigon
Ragot de la Touche .....	Saigon
De la Roche Keradron .....	Saigon
lier .....	Saigon
Morteani .....	Hongay
...	Saigon
...	Saigon
...	Saigon
...	Saigon
Morteani .....	Hongay
...	Cap Saint-Jacques



SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

ST. CDS.	NO. OF SHARES.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
			RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
<b>BANKS.</b>						
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	Final of 1/2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ 1/8 = \$1,034	5 1/2 % \$95 sellers London 105.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,915	£7	£6	\$4,000	\$2,000,000	5 1/2 % \$51
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>						
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	7 1/2 % \$105 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/8 for 1908 5 1/2 % Tls. 105 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	5 1/2 % \$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$707,637	5 1/2 % \$225 buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>						
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000	\$375,341	5 1/2 % \$110 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$568,711	5 1/2 % \$345 buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>						
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$1,035	5 1/2 % \$12 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	Nil.	2 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.1908 7 % \$36 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	\$25	\$607,100	\$20,270	Final of 1/2 making 3/4 for 1908 7 1/2 % \$33 sa. and b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$10,000	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1/2 ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154 4 % \$74
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1/4 making Tls. 3/4 for 1908 { 7 1/2 % Tls. 52 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$10,000	£61,837	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908 { 7 1/2 % Tls. 53 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$3,121	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909 { 4 % \$26
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000	Tls. 2,215	{ \$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909 { 3 1/2 % \$15
<b>REFINERIES.</b>						
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	Dr. \$5,858	Final of Tls. 1/4 making Tls. 2 1/4 for 1908 11 % Tls. 45 sales
Lion Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	Dr. \$135,813	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08 3 1/2 % \$140
Park Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,173	\$3 for 1897 Tls. 3 1/4 for year ending 31.8.08 \$15 sellers Tls. 27 1/2 b.
<b>MINING.</b>						
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09 7 % Tls. 18 1/2 sales
Rioh Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£12,289	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 8 cents 9 1/2 % \$9 1/2 sellers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>						
Farwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$48,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08 \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$150,000	\$30,102	Final of 5/16 making 3/4 for 1907 \$58 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$8,778	Final of 5/16 making 3/4 for 1908 11 1/2 % \$64 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,712	Interim of Tls. 2 1/4 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908 6 % Tls. 12 1/2 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 600,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908 6 % Tls. 163 sellers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>						
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 1,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09 5 1/2 % Tls. 104 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	Dr. 4 1/2 %	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07 \$10
Central Stores, Limited	50,181	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	\$24,614	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue. 5 1/2 % \$19 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	\$895	Final of 5/16 making 3/4 for 1908 \$69 ex n.f. \$109 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$26,475	Final of 5/16 making 3/4 for 1908 6 1/2 % \$9 1/2 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$20	\$20	\$10,000	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908 5 % \$30 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	\$278	\$1 1/4 for 1908 5 1/2 % \$30 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,135,045	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908 6 1/2 % Tls. 120
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	\$1,968	Final of 5/16 making 3/4 for 1908 8 1/2 % \$46 sales
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>						
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,880	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908 4 1/2 % Tls. 124 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,939	\$10,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08 6 % \$8 1/2 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8 1/2 %) Tls. 85
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,820	Tls. 4 for 1908 Tls. 108
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906 Tls. 375
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500	\$648	1/10 per share for 1907 = 1.037 10 % \$104
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10,000	\$1,138	\$1.20 or 1908 8 1/2 % \$14 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06 7 % \$7 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908 8 1/2 % \$9 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$8,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08 7 1/2 % \$16 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$3,751	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908 10 1/2 % \$9.10 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$551	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07 8 % \$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$10,000	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09 9 1/2 % \$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09 6 1/2 % \$19 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	\$7,616	Final of 5/16 per share making 3/4 for 1908 12 1/2 % \$25 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$8,790	Final of 5/16 per share making 3/4 for 1908 8 1/2 % \$25 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gd. 100	Gd. 100	Tls. 147,500	Tls. 16,682	{ 2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 1 1/4 for account 1909 4 % Tls. 97 1/2 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 53,914	\$10,000	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09 6 % \$13 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (now)	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,204	\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09 3 % \$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$18,640	None 6 1/2 % Tls. 173 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,601	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/4 for 1907 6 1/2 % Tls. 171 buyers
Shanghai-Samatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 5,350	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908 4 1/2 % Tls. 415 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,110	£10	£10	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 23,038	Final of 5/16 making 3/4 for 1908 10 1/2 % Tls. 415 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$56,602	None 8 % \$5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08 5 % Tls. 94 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,195	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.4.07 5 % Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 4,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08 6 1/2 % Tls. 94 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 6 1/2 % \$13 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908 6 1/2 % \$31 sales
William Powell, Limited	11,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$3.95	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

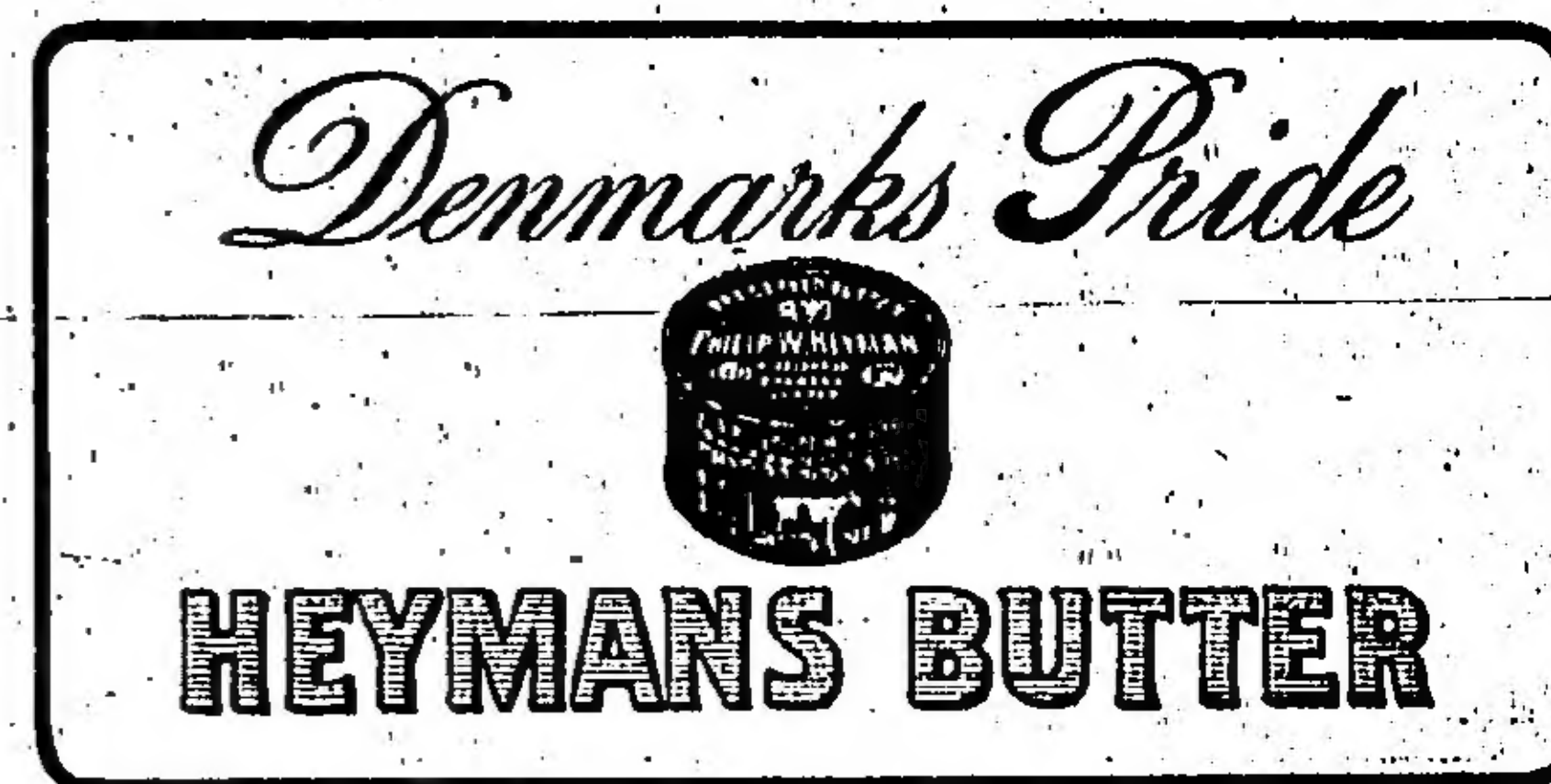
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